NONCONFORMIST.

" The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

No. IV. UNDER ARMS.

WHEN the Founder of Christianity introduced into the world that dispensation which we regard as the only embodiment of spiritual truth, he clearly foresaw, and as distinctly foretold, the commotions which it would everywhere excite. Prospectively alluding to these, he declared that he was come to earth, not to bring peace, but "a sword." His words have been verified. sword." His words have been verified. His true followers have been "everywhere spoken against," and described as men "who turn the world upside down." The real "leaven" is sure to excite fermentation—and the subjects of truth must lay their account to be evermore at war.

We cannot but think this view of things is, in the present day, almost wholly lost sight of. "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you," "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you," is one of those comminations, it would seem, whose force has been impaired by age. In the moral, as well as in the social world, these are "the piping times of peace." According to the theory which is especially popular with dissenters, we are to be witnesses only when men will "hear"—when they "forbear" we are enjoined to be silent. The doctrine is a remarkably comfortable one—one by the aid of which we may contrive to get through the world without the disagreeable necessity of having the countenance ploughed up necessity of having the countenance ploughed up with wrinkles. To be reputed as a man of mode-ration, singularly discreet, amiable, and courteous —to be well spoken of by all parties, in return for a word of commendation judiciously administered to all—to be known for earnest attachment to nothing, save to that kind of neutrality which shrinks from the ill-will of any—to be quiet when action would expose to reproach, and active when activity would secure general praise—to speak nothing which by possibility may give offence—to do nothing which might create an unpleasant stir—to tread the very ground with the measured step of affected meekness, and smile upon everything and shake hards with everything. thing, and shake hands with everybody, and utter every sentence in a tone of fond endearment and familiarity—all this may suit some men's natural tastes, but we are apt to suspect that this is not precisely the vocation nor the bearing of the betrothed to truth.

It may startle some, but we give it as our deli-berste judgment, that the first duty of a nonconformist, occupying the high position we have assigned to him, is to be "under arms." Let him not dream of peace. In a world crammed full of errors, many of them morally pernicious to a most deplorable extent—in which conventional false-hoods pass current in all circles—the greater proportion of whose inhabitants are laboriously practising delusion upon themselves and others-where hypocrisy is as common as masked faces at a carnivaland where all, with an extremely insignificant exception, are pursuing self under some guise of virtue—it is impossible to stand up a sincere and courageous servant of truth, without having all classes at your throat. You might as well expect to drive a ploughshare through a wasps' nest in open day, and not be stung, as to be truthful without giving offence. There needs nothing whatever of a blustering air, or a moody brow, or a coarse tongue, or a forward presumption, to provoke people to let error live in order that peace may be mainto rise up in arms against you. You have but to speak of things as they are, to estimate them at towards one object, and steadily pursue it, undistracted by the clamours of professed friends, and error, and to treat sin as sin wherever you meet with it-all of which you are bound to do by your profession as a dissenter—and you may bid farewell to that comfortable life, which some men identify with Christian peace.

"Offences must needs come," then, at least when men faithfully deliver themselves of the truth that is in them. This is a settled thing—and equally settled is it that the offence will be deep, virulent, and active, just in proportion to the greatness, vitality, and energy of the truth which excites it. It follows that to suppress truth with a view to avoid offence, is merely transferring to other shoulders the responsibility which we are too cowardly to take upon ourselves. We have no licowardly to take upon ourselves. We have no li-cense to ground our arms and stand at ease. We can plead no warrant for winking at delusion. We have never received permission to chat affably with falsehood. We ought to be iconoclasts—image-breakers, wherever we go. Some men must do the work—or the world will never be rid of error. And whenever it is done, as done it must be, a And whenever it is done, as done it must be, a dust will be raised about the ears of those who perform it. But that which a man knows, he is, by the very fact that he knows it, laid under obligation to communicate. It is the primary duty of a nonconformist, consequently, to preach his principles, whatever may come of it. The stir which we will make by doing so is to be no past of his he will make by doing so is to be no part of his consideration. He may be told that he will be always in hot water. Well, he was born to be in hot water, and he must make the best of it. What business had he to profess dissent, if he had not previously made up his mind to hot water? He live at peace with all men! It may be, it ought to be, in his heart to do so. The ill-will must not be on his part, the malice must not be his her be on his part—the malice must not be his—he must be no party to the enmities he may provoke; but assuredly, unless he is also at peace with all systems of delusion and of falsehood, the men who profit by them, or who cling to them, will not be

at peace with him.

For our parts, we are free to confess that we like to hear a man well spoken against. It is a presumption in his favour. It proves that he is doing some work, and work of a kind which society does not like. Now, society is especially fond of its knick-knickeries and gew-gaws; and, when a man wields truth with a vigorous arm, he is sure to disturb some of them. Then bursts forth an outcry which rings through every circle of hol-lowness—" Oh! the violence, the hot-headedness, the sour-temperedness, the arrogance, the all-con-ceivable and inconceivable badness of that man!" Well, if he be a true man, and working for truth, he will just go on heedless of the buzz. Then, possibly, bickerings about him among those who possibly, bickerings about him among those who had previously agreed in condemning him will follow. Party will range itself against party, and house be divided against house. He will regret it, but he is not responsible for it. He must go on, leaving these things to adjust themselves. By the time this man has finished his career he will have done something for the world; and, if his name should live to future generations, which, however, is no part of his bargain, the common gratitude of mankind will be considered his due. Such has been the history of all the heroes for truth's sake; and such will be an epitome of the history of every soldier who girds on his armour in this moral warfare. He ought to be calumny-proof, for he will have enough of it before he has done.

What, then, is the law binding upon the dis-senter as such? Simply this. That as he has professed his adherence to truth for truth's sake, and has renounced an error, although gilded with worldly attractions, and authorised by worldly power, because, in his opinion, it is an error, he takes, by so doing, his sword and spurs, and vouches himself to be a faithful knight in the service of that mistress to whom he has sworn allegiance. It is his special vocation to drive falsehood out of the earth—to give it no quarter—to fall upon it wherever he meets with it—and to make his whole life tell in the advancement of right principles all the world over. He is, of course, to exercise his wisdom as to the likeliest mode of doing this; but he must do it at all events. He will not irritate where irritation can be avoided, but he will not consider it consistent with his duty tracted by the clamours of professed friends, and undaunted by the opposition of open foes.

THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION. —At the recent Annual Assembly of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, held in Manchester, the fol-

Methodist Association, held in Manchester, the following resolution was adopted:

"This assembly believing it is of very great importance to the purity and extension of the kingdom of Christ, that the alliances subsisting between Christian churches and civil governments should be dissolved, it therefore most earnestly desires success to all Christian and lawful means employed for liberating state-established churches from the degradation, bondage, and corruption, necessarily resulting from their union with, and dependence upon, the support of earthly governments; and therefore most heartily wishes success to the operations of 'The British Anti-state-church Association."

Church Rates, Camberwell.—On Thursday evening a vestry meeting of the parish of St George, Camberwell, was held, for the purpose of making a rate of fourpence in the pound, "for the necessary repairs of the church and churchyard," &c. The chair was taken by Mr Smith, the incumbent of the parish. It was moved that "a rate of fourpence in the pound be made;" whereupon an amendment, "that such a rate is wholly inexpedient and unnecessary," was put, and carried by a large show of hands. A poll of the whole parish was agreed upon.

Statistics of the Nonconformists of England

STATISTICS OF THE NONCONFORMISTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1844. — We take the following interesting table from the Annual Report of the

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Population of England in 1841, being Population of Wales in 1841, being

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AND THE STATE CHURCH. — The following graphic picture of the "rotten" state of the established church, contained in the address (of the Wesleyan Conference) before us, is highly significant:—"Order without life would present the aspect of a people, tenacious, it might be, of their principles, and anxious to concentrate their resources and means with a view to defend, guard, and protect themselves against the aggressions of their adversaries, as well as to draw tightly around themselves all the appliances of worldly security; but, without life, all this must fail. When churches are decayed and rotten at heart, though they may preserve their external form for a time, yet they cannot remain long. However beautiful their outward services, if they be unsustained by a divine power, and untouched by the hand and Spirit of God, such churches must soon either break down, or only enclose within their embrace a community of men who are dead to God." This is as distinct and emphatic a condemnation of the established church as if the passage had emphated from Aldine chamas if the passage had emanated from Aldine chambers, and bore the name and authority of the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association.—Wesleyan Chronicle.

The Bishop of London.—The present bishop of

the metropolitan diocese is not one of those safe, comfortable, steady-going prelates, who, a genera-tion or two ago, were content to vegetate, "by divine permission," in inglorious and unprofitable harmlessness, to the venerable old age into which that permission was ordinarily extended. He is a man with a strong taste and talent for business; of unresting, untiring activity; always on the alert to find some-thing to do, or to stop from being done; fond of living in a bustle; determined to have his say in everyng, from an ecclesiastical commission down to a Beer bill, which, by the remotest construction (he is very ingenious at such constructions) can be shown to have a bearing on the interests of his diocese and his church. Dr Blomfield unites in his own person, in the most remarkable way, all the various and conflicting tendencies of the several parties within the church of England, of which he is thus a virtual representative, to an extent which cannot be predicated, so far as we know, of any other man living. Evangelicalism, Puseyism, no-poperyism, mammonism, Paleyite liberalism, politico-economical whiggism, strict high-church principle, and lax low-church expediency—we have a little of everything in this most composite prelate, as in the church of which he is a ruler. His mind, like that of the church of England here wrone earth is an aggregate of heterographic land here upon earth, is an aggregate of heterogeneities—a mass of contradictions, held in solution by the alchaest of compromise and expediency. Thus, while the ordinary tone of his theology, as seen in the St Botolph and other volumes of sermons, is what is called "decidedly evangelical," we yet find him, from the very beginning of his clerical life, on all extraordinary occasions (visitation servores) all extraordinary occasions (visitation sermons, charges, &c.), insisting strongly on a class of topics of which the evangelicals are generally shy—rubrics, of which the evangelicals are generally shy—rubrics, canons, formularies, antiquity, legitimacy, episcopal osdination, and apostolical succession. He has charged his clergy strongly (in 1842) against the Puseyites and their opinions—"against which," he has more recently told them, "I may venture to say few persons have protested more distinctly or emphatically than myself;" yet, at the same time, he expressed his sense of the church being "much indebted to those learned and pious men," and threw his diocese into a ferment by sanctioning and recomdebted to those learned and pious men," and threw his diocese into a ferment by sanctioning and recommending not a few of their antiquarian innovations. He spoke and voted strongly against catholic emancipation, and (though less strongly) for the Reform bill. He loves the lottery and the great prizes—yet abhors commendams, pluralities, and non-residence. He is a zealous extender of the church; talks like an He is a zealous extender of the church; talks like an apostle of practical heathenism, sheep without a shepherd, famishing myriads, bread of life, and shadow of death—yet holds fast his palaces, his patronage, his perquisites, his £20,000 a year (more or less), with £10,000 secured in perpetuity to his successors—forgetting that the rent of London house alone would save the souls of a moderate-sized parish. He is as rich as a lord, yet works like a curate. Dr Blomfield is thus, in the church, what Sir Robert Peel is in the state, an enitome of all the Sir Robert Peel is in the state, an epitome of all the contradictions that distract the age. . . . In the talent without genius, the combination of first-rate official aptitude with essential mediocrity of intellect, the low-toned political morality, the spirit of compromise and expediency, the motley and anomalous mixture of principles and ideas of different dates and conflicting tendencies, the facility of self-contradiction, the general ambiguity of character — Dr Blomfield may be designated, with much more of truth than there usually is in such parallels, the Peel of the church; though it would be unfair to Sir Robert Peel not to add that the prelate exaggerates, out of all proportion, the characteristic faults of the premier. The parallelism is, however, far from complete. On one side of his public character Dr Blomfield presents a decided and a very disagreeable contrast to Sir Robert Peel. We allude to his utter want of that good-natured interest in the pleasures and recreations of the people, to which the minister has more than once given kindly and graceful expression. The bishop does not seem to be a goodnatured man. We search the records of his life in vain, for one solitary indication of a just and kind vain, for one solitary indication of a just and kind feeling on this subject. On the whole review of this prelate's life—ecclesiastical and parliamentary—he gives us the impression of being a man of a small mind; of feeble powers of thought, contracted sympathics, mean aims, and a most slippery public morality.—Westminster Review.

The State Church in Trinidal.—The follow-

ing is an extract from a letter just received, dated, Post of Spain, Trinidad, August 5, 1844:—"At the

present moment we are in a state of great excitement here, owing to an attempt made by the government to divide the island into parishes, for the purpose of endowing the established church, to which measure the catholic portion of the community are determinedly opposed. The ordinance has been introduced by the solicitor-general, one of the parties engaged, not only since, in driving the people from the wild portions of the island, which he now seeks to convert into parishes. Thus, for agricultural purposes, they are to be herded in certain localities; but, for spiritual purposes, to be scattered abroad. To benefit the planters, they are to be confined to the estates; but are to be dispersed over the island at the dictum of Dr Parry, in order to form congregations for the clergy he wishes to locate in the interior. And, doing his utmost a few months since, to rout the labourers who had located themselves in the in-terior, the solicitor-general comes forward now, with a measure for the spiritual welfare of these very localities, where monkeys are far more numerous than men." The Trinidad Standard gives an account of a public meeting of the "Society for the Promo-tion of Religious Liberty," held at Greyfriars church, for the purpose of taking into consideration the ecclesiastical ordinance before the board of control, and of adopting a memorial to his excellency and the honourable board on the subject. A Sprunt, Esq., was called to the chair; and, after eloquent addresses from Messrs G. Brodie, and — Kennedy, the following petition was moved by Mr Brodie, seconded by Mr Hiene, and carried:—

"To his Excellency Sir Henry George Macleod, K.H., and K.S.W., Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the Island of Trinidad and its Depen-dencies, and the Honourable Board of her Majesty's Council of Legislature.

"The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of

Humbly sheweth-

"Humbly sheweth—
"That your petitioners learn with deep regret and dismay, that 'An ordinance for the better regulation of the duties of the clergy of the united church of England and Ireland in this colony, and for ensuring the more effectual performance of the same,' is being passed into law by your excellency and the honourable board of council, which will entail an oppressive tax on the community, and prove a fertile source of discontent and social discord, as more than three-fourths of the inhabicial discord, as more than three-fourths of the inhabi-tants cannot or will not derive any advantage from the large and costly increase of churches, which said ordi-nance contemplates.

Such a measure would be open to reprehension at

"Such a measure would be open to reprehension at any time; but it is especially so at the present, when the expenditure of the colony is said to be equal, if not to exceed, its income, and when its agricultural interests are threatened with serious damage.

"Your petitioners therefore respectfully and earnestly entreat your excellency and the honourable board of council, for the sake of justice, for the sake of social peace, and for the sake of religion itself, to reject said ordinance, that an enormous evil may be averted from ordinance, that an enormous evil may be averted from our colony.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever

pray."
The editor of the Standard adds :-

"It would be impossible to convey any accurate idea of the excitement that prevailed. The rapturous plaudits of the one party whenever the church of England and the ordinance were roughly handled by the speakers, and the dissentient exclamations of the other party, exceeded in degree anything we had ever heard, except the uproar of the nomination day at an election in England. At one time we were apprehensive it might have extended to other and more objectionable manifestations. It, however, cooled down on the reading of the memo-rial, and the vote of thanks to the chairman, whose

position was far from being a pleasant one.
"It may be right to add, that this vote of thanks was proposed by parties opposed to the object of the meeting, and carried by acclamation."

As this account is given in a journal unfavourable to the object, we may be assured that the meeting afforded no unequivocal indication of the state of

opinion in the colony.

Persecution in the Bahamas .- Our readers will have fresh in their recollection the atrocious case of wanton persecution of some poor members of a bap-tist church in one of the Bahama islands, and the arrest of several of them on a charge of riot and assault. The case was brought before the general court held at Nassau, in July. The parties proceeded against by the Attorney-general for the above offence—alleged to have been committed on Sunday, May 5—were Cleghorn, Fowler, Pompey Rolle, Cuffy Rolle, and Frank Rolle. The grand jury, composed almost entirely of churchmen, had little scruple in finding a true bill, being told that there was evidence enough against Fowler. The trial lasted three days; and the petty jury, empaneled on the 23rd, were not discharged until the 31st, although they came to a verdict on the 27th. There were, happily, on this jury, besides churchmen, presbyterians, baptists, and methodists. Twenty-six witnesses were examined, of whom eleven were for the Crown. Fowler was charged with an assault upon the clergyman, Davies, who swore that, when he went to the desk, and claimed a right to preach in the chapel, Powler rose and shoved him violently twice, making use of abusive language. One of the eleven witnesses swore, that he accompanied Mr Davies into the chapel, carrying his book bag, and witnessed Fowler's conduct as described by the said clergyman. It was proved, however, by the testi-mony of witnesses on both sides, that this man was not in the chapel at all, and that the book bag was in the hands of Davies's servant, who was standing outside the chapel during the whole affray. The jury were convinced that the charges against Fowler were malignant fabrications, and returned accordingly a verdict of "Not guilty." But now comes the most scandalous part of the transaction. The court would only take notice of the Sunday's affair. What took place on the following day, when the

stipendiary magistrate and provost-marshal came to Stevenstone, and made prisoners of nine members of the baptist church, was not inquired into. There was no redress, therefore, for the poor man who was flogged through mistake—none for the others who were imprisoned—none for the poor women who were fined—none for Fowler and those who were inwere fined—none for Fowler and those who were in-dicted with him on a false and malicious charge, supported by perjury. The costs of the prosecution, amounting to £103 sterling, are paid by the colony. Those of the defence, upwards of £60 sterling, fall upon the poor baptists; and these costs would have been doubled, had they been required to pay their witnesses, as the Crown did those for the prosecuvition. One of the magistrates, indeed, will pocket a round sum by the affair, as the witnesses came to Nassau in his sloop, and were boarded and lodged in it, for all which they must pay. The poor people have subscribed £12 towards the expenses of the trial, and would do more, but for the distress occa-sioned by the long drought. We are sure that they will not be suffered to bear the whole burden unaided.

ATTEMPT TO PUT DOWN OUT-DOOR PREACHING. Considerable excitement has been occasioned at Stockton-on-Tees, in consequence of the mayor, Charles Trotter, Esq., having issued a summons against William Clemetson, a licensed preacher of the primitive methodist connexion, on the information and complaint of Samuel Billow, police-officer, and which summons (report says) some of the clergy were the moving cause of being granted, for the alleged offence of obstructing the carriage-way in the borough of Stockton, or, as it more properly should have been stated, for preaching in the town-street, as no obstruction was likely to take place in a street about one hundred yards wide. The cir-cumstances of the case are as follow:—The primitive methodists, in imitation of their Divine Master and the early Christians, have for a considerable number of years been indefatigable in their labours to reach the case of those who never attend a place of wor-To accomplish this, they have been in the habit of preaching at the market-cross in the town of Stockton, in the afternoon of the Sabbath-day, in the summer months of the year. The complaint in question was to the effect that William Clemetson, of Stockton, preacher, did, on Sunday, the 8th of September inst, obstruct, incommode, hinder, and prevent the free passage of the carriage-way in the borough of Stockton, contrary to the provisions of a certain statute in that case made and provided, in-tituled "An Act for Lighting and Cleansing the Town and Borough of Stockton." The case was to come on for hearing at the Corporation hall, on Saturday the 14th instant; but to the credit of several persons of different denominations of Christians in Stockton, including persons belonging to the establishment, the matter was taken up in a decided and spirited manner, and with such a determination to withstand anything like an infringement on re-ligious liberty, that the case was dropped without any hearing at all. Twenty-nine householders, re-siding in the neighbourhood of the cross, signed a declaration in favour of preaching there. The mayor found that public opinion was against the prosecu-tion—and (with the concurrence, it is understood, of the town clerk) it was abandoned.—Gateshead

A FREE CHURCH IN ENGLAND .- Encouraged by the appearances of success which have attended the efforts of the Free-church seceders from the Scotch establishment, a party of gentlemen in the diocese of Exeter, entertaining low church principles, have determined upon opening a church in that city which shall be entirely independent, so far as all matters of discipline at least are concerned, of the bishop. This new free episcopal church is situate very near to the parish church of St Olave's, Exeter, and is to be solemnly opened to-day (as we have been informed). The clergymen who are to officiate, and who must be supposed to have seceded from the church, al-though they still hold their preferments, are the Rev. H. B. Bulteel, late fellow and tutor of Exeter college, Oxford; the Rev. James Shore, of Bridgetown; and the Rev. W. Cowie. They have issued a lengthened address, from which the following is an

"It has long been felt by many who are attached to the protestant church, as well as to the episcopal order scrupulously administered, that, for the preservation and scrupulously administered, that, for the preservation and increase of evangelical religion in these days of revived superstition and arrogant assumption, it is highly desirable to attempt the formation of an episcopal church distinct from the established church on a sufficiently comprehensive basis to effect the union of general believers in Christ who may not object to episcopal discipline, though otherwise differing on other important points."—Times.

THE UNIVERSITIES .- A correspondent of the Morn-

THE UNIVERSITIES.—A correspondent of the Morning Herald thus writes:—
"While you are declaiming with zeal against the speculative Romanism of the Oxford school, why are you silent on the practical popery of Cambridge? I can assure you, and any Cambridge man will bear me out when I say, that all candidates for honours in the schools at Cambridge are exempted from passing an examination in divinity by the payment of one shilling! What is this but a relic of Dominican indulgences worse than ever Tetzel offered for sale? Upon my word, when we hear so much about the Romeward tendencies of Oxford, hear so much about the Romeward tendencies of Oxford, we might as well look after the beam in our own eye, and reform our existing practice. Till that is done, do and reform our existing practice. Till that is done, do beg Cambridge men to hang down their heads in shame, and think of the 'one shilling substitute for religion,' when they are prompted to accuse the sister university!"

In classic, aristocratic, and so-called intellectual Oxford, one of our mightiest seats of school learning, there is not one public reading room, not one institution for the benefit of the rising youth of the

MONCONFORMUST

NEWST

Correspondence.

CHURCH RATES AT CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I am directed by the Cambridge Anti-churchrate Society to transmit to you the particulars of an important case, which has been noticed by you in your valuable journal.

Mr Bidwell, a member of this society, received some time since a summons to appear before the magistrates for refusing to pay his church rate, amounting to sixteen shillings (and he a working man); and, as is the practice of the members of the above society, he refused to attend. He afterwards received an order for payment; this also he refused to attend to. The church rate party, discovering that this order was bad, obtained another summons and another order; this last was treated by Mr Bidwell in a like manner to the first. The churchwardens waited upon Mr Bidwell, time after time, to persuade him to pay the rate, which he resolutely refused to do, telling them, at the same time, that the little he possessed was at their service, if they thought fit to employ the strong arm of the law. It appears, that persons were applied to to servela distress warrant, which even in the tory-ridden town of Cambridge they refused to do. At last, it appears, they hit upon a plan—a bill of indictment was presented to the grand jury at the last assizes for the county of Cambridge, charging Mr B. with a misdemeanour, for refusing to obey a magistrate's order, and that august body returned a true bill. During the time that all this was being performed, Mr B. knew nothing of it, until after the finding of the bill was announced in open court. About a week afterwards a police officer waited upon Mr B. at ten o'clock in the morning, to inform him that he must attend before the magistrates at eleven, and be prepared with bail, to answer the charge against him at the next assizes, or suffer incarceration till that time. Bail being procured, Mr B. now awaits the next assizes, to be then and there tried as a criminal, for doing what his conscience dictated to him.

These, sir, are the particulars of this extraordinary case, which

as a criminal, for doing what his conscience dictated to him.

These, sir, are the particulars of this extraordinary case, which is another new move to crush the remaining portion of religious liberty that now remains to the dissenters of this country. Should this plan succeed, it is whispered it will be universally adopted. The Society of Friends, and all other conscientious dissenters who adopt the plan of passive resistance, will find themselves liable to be brought to trial for conscience' sake. And can you, sir, think it possible that the dissenters of Cambridge (with but few exceptions) look upon this new attempt to crush religious liberty with perfect indifference? The Cambridge Anti-church-rate Society has been in existence nearly six years; and not one of the leading dissenters in the town have joined its ranks, which consist of a few members, and those principally working men. Trusting you will give the utmost publicity to the facts of the extraordinary case,

I remain, yours in the good cause,

R. THURLBORN, Secretary.

14, Pound Hills, Cambridge, Sept. 19th, 1844.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YOUNG. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR EDITOR—Perhaps some of your readers may be aware of a certain class of books issuing from the press, designated, "The Young Englishman's Library," deeply impregnated with the principles of Puseyism, the grand aim of which is to church the rising youth of our country. There is "land to be possessed" amongst the young; and we do not well in allowing the enemy to steal and destroy. Were we to minister to the youthful mind of our denomination and country—giving a history of nonconformity, in reference to principles and results, in shape of "the Youth's Nonconformist Library," from materials ready to our hand—excellent auxiliaries would, I am persuaded, soon appear in favour of the Anti-state-church Association. Some such plan as the following might be acted upon:—With a brief sketch of Christian doctrines as "most surely believed among us," delineate the church of Christ in principle and character—the materials suitable for addition—the nature of the support demanded from her members—and the only means and aids to her enlargement. Herewith might be presented biographies of uncompromising servants of God from scripture and ecclericatical records. only means and aids to her enlargement. Herewith might be presented biographies of uncompromising scrvants of God, from scripture and ecclesiastical records; pourtraying their inflexible integrity in time of temptation, under penal statutes, and violent persecution from the dominant hierarchy; and describing their sacrifices and sufferings, the principles for which they contended, the approval of God, when signified, and the tranquil joy they experienced in refusing to bow before the idol which kings and governments set up. Our own and other countries might be laid under contribution. The Tudor and the Stuart dynasties—if not later ones—present instances of sacrifice and suffering for conscience sake, inflicted upon holy men of God, by an avaricious, ungodly, and wolfish priesthood, whose image was from beneath—willing servants of him who goes about seeking to devour the flock of God. These times of trial beneath—willing servants of him who goes about seeking to devour the flock of God. These times of trial only developed the divinity of nonconforming principles, and ennobled their confessors, enshrining them in the temple of truth and charity, and constituting them our patterns and companions in our contest with the wiles of him whose masterpiece is the unholy alliance of church and state. One or two such lives might form a volume, at 1s. 6d. or 2s., of a similar description to "the proceedings of the Anti-state-church Conference"—and three such volumes might be issued annually, for our congregational libraries. If the Executive Committee of the Anti-state-church Association approved and directed in the matter, every member of the Council rected in the matter, every member of the Council would, I am persuaded, encourage the publication: thus 500 copies would be secure of sale.

The thought now set before your readers originated in finding a difficulty as to works of this nature for a congregational library. I apprehend that such works as

finding a difficulty as to works of this nature for a congregational library. I apprehend that such works as direct and stimulate the followers of Christ to promote the reign of truth and righteousness in the world, upon the method sanctioned and blessed by the Head of the church, should occupy the first place in every such institution. Hostility to whatever is derogatory to the honour of Him who is King in Zion, must be Christian virtue. If such works have existence, I shall be obliged by direction; if not I trust some of my brethen that by direction; if not, I trust some of my brethren that have access to proper sources of information, with a little time for such an undertaking, will meet with encouragement to complete an eminent means for the glory of God. Another sphere than that I now occupy

might possibly afford greater facilities for the purpose. Let some of the friends of undefiled Christianity proceed, and their names will descend to posterity, embalmed with the holiest fragrance, as having aided the overthrow of error and the establishment of righteousness, pages, and joy. I am &c.

peace, and joy. I am, &c.
ONE OF THE FIVE HUNDRED.

Newton-le-Willows, Sept. 23, 1844.

The Complete Suffrage Mobement.

Birmingham, Sept. 23, 1844.
THE Council of the National Complete Suffrage

Union met at Birmingham on Monday; the President in the chair.

Letters were read from several parties; one of which was from Messrs Davis and Hasler, intimating their intention to continue the publication of the "Complete Suffrage Almanack."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Mr Morgan said he had received a copy of one of the very best pamphlets which had appeared for a long time on the subject of the registrations. It was entitled "A Guide to the Elective Franchise," by the Metropolitan Anti-corn-law Association; the chapter Metropolitan Anti-corn-law Association; the chapter on rating was particularly useful, especially to the people of Birmingham, 2000 of whom were now claiming to be enrolled on a rental of four shillings a week — their poor rates being compounded. It appeared that, by an act passed in the reign of George III., provision was made by which the compounding of the poor rates by the landlord did not prejudice the elective rights of the occupants, on the poor rates are the december of the occupants oc the overseers were bound to insert the names of all the occupants in their books. That act had never been repealed. It would, therefore, seem that occu-piers had a right to have their names entered on the piers had a right to have their names entered on the parliamentary registration list, notwithstanding that their rates were compounded for; and, where the overseers refused to put their names on, they had a right of appeal. In Birmingham there was a local act, by which the guardians had authority to compel the landlord to pay the assessment, and the question now was, whether or not that local act would interfere with the claims of the four-shilling week fere with the claims of the four-shilling-a-week occupants, whose rates were compounded. In the Tower Hamlets, it was decided, last Wednesday, under the general act, that that class of occupants had a perfect right to the franchise, under the Reform bill, and the claimants were accordingly put on the roll.

Mr Sturge: Surely our local act cannot ride over

a general act of parliament?

Mr Morgan: It ought not to do so; but the present Registration act is of very recent date, and contains no clause referring specifically to cases like Birmingham.

Mr STURGE: Well, you lawyers should be well read in these things; but I cannot see how the general act can be set aside. The local act is simply intended to apply to the local poor rates, and cer-tainly was never meant to override a general act of

Soiree to Mr Henry Vincent, Glascow .- On Monday evening Mr Henry Vincent was entertained to a soirée in the lower room of the Trades' hall, by a numerous and respectable gathering of the friends of civil and religious liberty, before his leaving this part of the country. Mr James Hoey occupied the chair. After partaking of tea and its usual accompaniments, which were furnished by Mr Angus, letters were read from John Dunlop, Esq., of Brockloch, and the Rev. George Jeffrey, of London road church, both regretting their inability to attend, and at the same time expressing their sympathy and approbation with the object of the meeting. Mr Malcolm Macfarlane then addressed the meeting on the sentiment, "Confidence in truth," and argued, in a very convincing manner, that all the elements at present pervading the public mind had a tendency to forward liberty, to promote human happiness, to break the chains of despotism, and to raise man to his proper position. Mr Robert Reid next gave a short and pithy speech, in which he showed human regeneration to be attainable only through a virtuous instrumentality. Mr Vincent followed in his usually eloquent and impressive style, criticising the present state of parties throughout the country—the state of the constituencies, and the necessity of applying every moral means to effect a change in electioneering practices—and arguing, in strong and con-Monday evening Mr Henry Vincent was entertained to a soirée in the lower room of the Trades' hall, by plying every moral means to effect a change in elec-tioneering practices—and arguing, in strong and con-vincing terms, that it was alike the duty and the wincing terms, that it was alike the duty and the interest of dissenters to send men to parliament who would give to the people all their rights and privileges. Mr Vincent, who was labouring, we were sorry to see, under severe cold, was repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded in the course of his address. At its close, Dr M'Gibbon spoke briefly to the sentiment, "Political equality consists of the course and religion." after which the sistent with reason and religion;" after which the Chairman proposed "Long life to Mr Vincent," which was suitably acknowledged, and the proceedings terminated shortly after eleven o'clock. The appropriate songs, sung in a chaste style by Mr Macarthur, and comic recitations of a very humorous nature by Mr Roy. The entire intervals between the speeches were filled up nature by Mr Roy. The entire proceedings were, indeed, of a pleasing and profitable description, and will tend greatly, we have no doubt, to promote the cause of civil and religious liberty.—Glasgow Ex-

MR VINCENT AT PAISLEY .- Mr Vincent has delivered two lectures this week in Paisley, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, in the baptist chapel, Storie street. On both evenings the Rev. Mr Brewster occupied the chair. The subject of the first lecture was, "The evil influence of aristo-cracy, and the importance of representative institu-tions." The first part of the lecture was ably

illustrated by Mr V., by his noticing the dangerous influence of aristocracy on the social condition of the people—its tendency to corrupt eminent mem-Brougham — the influence of the aristocracy in regard to elections of members to the House of Commons—aristocracy opposed to education—representative institutions alone calculated to improve sentative institutions alone calculated to improve the condition of a people—state of America—America contrasted with Russia—Dr Bowring's testimony on the state of Switzerland. Where liberty most prevailed, there the people were most happy. The subject of the second lecture was "The constitutional history of the British parliament." Mr V.'s object in this lecture was to show that the representative principle was acknowledged in the government of this country from the period of the conquest by the Romans downwards to the present day. To illustrate this position, much historical day. To illustrate this position, much historical research was displayed and interesting information communicated. At the close of the lecture Mr V. communicated. At the close of the lecture Mr V, was enthusiastically applauded; indeed the effect produced, especially by his closing remarks, exceeded anything we have witnessed in Paisley for a long time. Mr Vincent lectures again two evenings in the same place next week, when, from the exciting subjects to be discussed and the abilities of their lecturer, an intellectual treat of no ordinary kind will be experienced by those who attended kind will be experienced by those who attend. Glasgow Saturday Post.

THE OVERLAND MAIL AND THE DAILY PRESS A correspondent of the *Economist* supplies the following interesting information:—"The telegraphic despatches from India which arrived on Monday the 7th inst, were due and expected on Monday the 31st ult., just one week before they arrived. The arrangements made by the morning papers to secure the utmost despatch during that interval of expectation—and the same occurs every month—are of an expense. most despatch during that interval of expectation—and the same occurs every month—are of an expensive and energetic description, which few dream of who read their columns. On the last occasion I was an eye witness of what took place, a short relation of which may prove interesting. The point for rapid communication with the continent is no longer between Calais and Dover, but between Boulogne and Folkstone—the latter route saving twenty-eight miles of land journey on the French coast, and seven miles on the English coast. It may not be generally known that Boulogne, as well as Calais, is a harbour which can only be entered when the tide is up. During the whole of last week, the hundreds of English visitors who now almost daily resort to this English visitors who now almost daily resort to this place, owing to the great facilities of communication, were struck by observing that, with every tide, before the water fell too much, two steam boats passed out into deep water and lay in front of the harbour until the tide again rose, when they returned to the quay. This they repeated with every tide during the whole week, and having the steam always "up" in readiness to start at a moment's notice. These quay. This they repeated with every tide during the whole week, and having the steam always "up" in readiness to start at a moment's notice. These were two steamboats engaged by the Times and the Morning Herald, to be in constant readiness night and day, at high water and at low water, to carry their overland despatches, the moment they arrived, to the English coast. On Monday morning I left Boulogne by the Princess Maude, at half-past six o'clock, and passed the two steamers, the Water Witch and the Britannia, at the mouth of the harbour, after a week's waiting. I arrived at Folkstone at half-past eight, and about ten o'clock there appeared on the horizon two steamers, which were soon ascertained to be "the India mail," producing a complete buzz and excitement among the visitors, as well as those connected with the boats and the harbour. In a little the Water Witch entered the harbour, the Britannia being behind her by about fifteen minutes. There was fortunately still sufficient water to enable her to come into the quay, and all hands were offered to assist her to do so. The important personage, the bearer of the despatches, with a small green bag slung round his neck, appeared on the paddle-box beside the captain, and, without waiting for a ladder to ascend to the quay, he scrambled up the side by the assistance of those who stood near, and, without a moment's delay, started off at a full gallop for the railway station, where a special train had been kept in readiness for him during the whole week, night and day. Just ten minutes elapsed from the time of his landing on the pier till he was seen passing over that splendid viaduct which stretches over a part of the town, and of which there is a good view from the place of landing on the pier, with his locomotive, tender, and of which there is a good view from the place of la ing on the pier, with his locomotive, t single carriage, steaming off at the rate of fifty miles an hour, en route for London. Just as the first passed over the viaduct, the Britania entered the har-bour, and in ten minutes more the second bearer of despatches was seen passing over the viadue with his special train in the same way as the first These trains travel the distance (upwards of 70 miles) in little more than one hour and a half; so that they both reached London a little after noon, and in a short time the whole disclosed itself in a second edition of all the morning papers. Meantime, however, the government despatches and the ordinary mail from Paris, which reached Bouthe ordinary mail from Paris, which reached Bou-logne shortly after these private despatches, were steaming and smoking away up and down the nume-rous hills on the road to Calais; and, by the time they reached that place, the agents of our morning newspapers were seated in their special trains on their way from Folkstone to London. What time the government received its despatches I cannot tell. the government received its despatches I cannot tell, but the mail from Paris, which left Boulogne nearly at the same hour, would not be delivered in London before Tuesday morning; while a second edition of the morning papers, containing despatches which left Boulogne about the same time, was in circulation every where by two o'clock on Monday.

General Rews.

FOREIGN.

PRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday supply some more precise information as to the nature of the terms to which the Emperor of Morocco has submitted; the treaty itself having reached the French government. The information is important, because upon the completeness of the arrangement its permanence must greatly depend. According to the Journal des Debats, Abd-el-Kader is outlawed; the Moors undertaking to expel him from their territory, or to seize him and lodge him in some western town, " until the two governments shall have come to an understanding to take measures to guarantee the tranquillity of Algeria against his attacks." Another article stipulates that an exemplary chastisement shall be inflicted on the Moorish chiefs who have violated the peace and invaded our territory. The Emperor engages to prevent for the future any assemblage of troops on our frontier; and not to re-tain more than 2,000 men under the command of the Caid of Ouchda, the nearest town to our frontiers, and which we occupied after the battle of Isly.

The Revue de Paris states that the Emperor, alarmed at his losses, deputed Albrizi, an Italian renegade, to negotiate a peace, under pain of being "walled up," in case of failure. This punishment consists in the construction of a wall six feet high and three wide, in which the patient is placed, allowing only a small aperture of the size of his face, through which food is given to him. The unhappy sufferer, previous to expiring, remains generally during several days in that frightful position, exposed to the gaze of the crowd. This mode of punishment, peculiar to Morocco, is reserved for state criminals. Albrizi did succeed.

The Moniteur announces that the Prince de Join-ville is promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, and that rewards will be given to those who distin-guished themselves in the naval expedition. The King has created Marshal Bugeaud "Duke of Isly."

Two somewhat singular documents are given in the French papers, which, by contrast, exhibit the craftiness and disgusting hypocrisy of Louis Philippe. The first is a letter to Marshal Bugeaud on the occasion of his victory at Isly.

"Neuilly, Aug. 29. My dear Marshal—It is with lively and profound emotion that I congratulate you on the brilliant exploits which you have just added to all those which have made our flag illustrious. The noble resolution that you took to fight the battle of Isly, with an army so disproportioned in number to that which you attacked, has produced in the minds of our brave soldiers. attacked, has produced in the minds of our brave soldiers the sensation which I experienced on learning it. I have felt that this appeal to French soldiers must have rendered them invincible, and they were so. Be my organ, my dear Marshal, with them. Tell them, that it is in the name of France, as well as my own, that I ask you to offer to this brave army, which you led so gloriously to victory, the expression of the national gratitude, and that of the admiration excited by its valour and devotedness. Receive, my dear Marshal, the assurance of all the sentiments which will ever be felt towards you by your affectionate Louis Philippe."

The other is a speech purporting to have been addressed by the King to M. Larochefoucauld Liancourt, who presented to him, as president of the Society of Christian Morality, various addresses forwarded to him by the English and American Societies for the Preservation of Peace:

"I am happy to receive these addresses, and feel particularly gratified to find that our American friends should do justice to the pains I have taken to maintain the general peace of Europe. There is no advantage in making war, even when a nation has attained the object for which it has fought, because ultimately the losses are always greater than the gains. I have ever professed that principle; when I was in America, 40 years ago, I was often asked to propose toasts at public dinners, and I almost invariably expressed the wish that universal and permanent peace should exist among all nations. I was then exiled from my country, and my anxious desirewas that it should enjoy peace and happiness. This is what caused me to adopt that salutary precept. I could not then foresee that I should be called upon one day to exert my influence and act myself in favour of that great cause. May the Almighty accord me the maintenance of peace! War appears to me a malediction; and war in Europe, between civilised nations, I regard as an absurdity; if the smaller states desired it we should prevent them, and as peace between the great powers becomes daily more consolidated. I hope, if I live a few nt them, and as peace between the great powers be-mes daily more consolidated, I hope, if I live a few rears longer, that come impossible."

We lear from the Journal des Débats that Captain Wallis, of the Warspite, had paid a visit to the Prench consul at Gibraltar, to express his "indignation and despair" at the "infamies" dated on board his vessel, and published in the Times. An inquiry is being instituted on board the Warspite for the discovery of the writers, upon whom a court martial will be held.

SPAIN.

The correspondents of the daily papers are unani-mous in their conviction that an outbreak will shortly occur in the northern provinces, "which," says one of them, "for sanguinary violence will put to shame all the revolutions that have as yet taken place in Spain." The correspondence in his information: The correspondent of the Chronicle is thus

"The approaching pronouncement, if nothing occur of an extraordinary nature to prevent its taking place, will be amongst the military. In Brugos and Valladolid everything is in a state of preparation. In the former place, four officers of the provincials of Orense have been removed from their corps, and sent to a depôt, for some suspicions entertained against them. The attention of the captain-general has been also directed by the

government to the provincials of Soria; but he has not as yet dared to take measures against any individuals belonging to the corps. In the province of Santander matters are so far advanced that I should not be surprised if that was one of the points selected for the first outbreak. Generally speaking, it is among the provincial corps that the greatest progress has been as yet made. In the Basque provinces, the exertions of the very active, and, as far as the unfortunate Captaingeneral Amer is concerned, invisible and impalpable agents, have not been without success. A complete reconciliation has taken place between the Esparteristas and the Progresistas, who joined the movement against the Regent in June last year."

The success of the Carlists in several of the parliamentary elections has alarmed the government who have sent a body of 7,000 troops into Navarre under General Villalonga, an old scourge of the fac-tion, to keep them in check. The ministers were, however, likely to have it all their own way in the

however, likely to have it all their own way in the approaching Cortes, when it is supposed the finishing blow will be given to constitutional freedom.

M. Martinez de la Rosa, the ambassador to the French court, has been recalled, and appointed minister of foreign affairs. His return is said to be connected with the Queen's health, which is "in a deplorable state—so much so, as to leave little hope of her final recovery." of her final recovery."

ITALY.

The imperial family of Austria has gone to reside for a time at Trieste—probably to watch over affairs in Italy, and especially in Rome, where the Sovereign Pontiff, deaf to the advice of Austria, Naples, and Tuscany, refuses all concession to that popular dis-content which displays itself in perpetual conspiracy against his government.

The attempt made by the Italian revolutionists who had taken refuge at Malta and at Corfu, to enroll bands of adventurers in Albania, in order to

organise another expedition against the Roman states, had, we hear, completely failed.

Marshal Sebastiani has gone to Venice to watch the movements of the Duc de Bordeaux, who had arrived there on the 23rd of August. He had received divers well-known French legitimists, who had repaired to that city to attend him in that part of his progress through Europe. He had also dis-tinguished himself in swimming, having several times passed, without resting, from the Mole to Lido, a distance of three miles.

Additional information has been received from the South Seas—all of a melancholy nature, but widely differing in detail. The Paris Moniteur of Wednesday contained the following account:—

"The government has received the following intelli-gence from Tahiti, of the date of April 24th:—'After having vainly endeavoured to bring back to their obedi-ence the rebels who made the attack at Taravau, Governor Bruat went out to meet them at Mahahana, where they had made themselves entrenchments, defended by 3,000 men, and three pieces of cannon. On the Governor Bruat landed with 441 men of all arms. On the 17th Governor Bruat landed with 441 men of all arms. The redoubts were taken with the bayonet, the enemy having 102 men killed, their colours taken from them, and their cannon spiked. The next day we destroyed their works, and carried away their arms and ammunition. On our side we have to lament the loss of two officers—M. Nansouty, ensign de vaisseau, and M. Seignette, of the artillery. We had besides fifty-two men wounded."

A different version-one more favourable to the natives—is given in a letter dated Valparaiso, May 31, by the Falmouth Packet:—

31, by the Falmouth Packet:—

"I write in haste, as a vessel sails to-morrow morning. Mrs Pritchard and family arrived here this afternoon, in great distress and trouble, at not finding her husband at this place. Tahiti is in a dreadful state. The French seized Mrs Sammon, the Queen's cousin, taking her for Pomare, took her on board the Uranie, when they found out their mistake. They also stole a man's wife, and took her on board a frigate; eight of her relations stormed a fort, and killed twenty men. The French say the fort was stormed by 300 natives, who killed two men and wounded five, losing fifteen of their own. In another action, the Tahitians killed ninety French—losing 100 themselves, besides 100 muskets, and sixteen old guns, mounted on cocoa-nut logs—but taking two pieces of artillery from the French, who were conducted to a pass by Henry, son of the missionary. The Tahitians were led by two Englishmen, who were killed. The French have been awfully handled, having lost altogether upwards of 400 killed and wounded: amongst the former, six officers, one of whom is the first lieutenant of the steamer which, it is said, when going along shore, killed upwards of 100 of the natives; however, the French Governor has had enough of it, and has issued a proclamation to say he will not attack any more. A Tahitian in the last agonies of natives; however, the French Governor has had enough of it, and has issued a proclamation to say he will not attack any more. A Tahitian in the last agonies of death threw a stone at Mons. Bruat, which missed him. It is said, they (the French) have taken a lieutenant of the Hazard, and have been playing all sorts of games. It is also reported the troops refused to fight: seventeen deserted one day, and six the next; but two of them being caught, were shot. These deserters, with some English and Americans, are of great service to the natives."

The Shipping and Mercantile Gazette has published further accounts from Tahiti to the 24th of April, later than those previously received. These state that the French had been cruelly murdering the natives by broadsides of canister and grape from their two heavy frigates. The unhappy Queen had been living upwards of twelve weeks with her family on board the Basilisk, and during that long period had not dared to put her foot out of the vessel. The French are said to have carried out their confiscation of the Queen's property to so great an extremity, that they had even seized upon the little presents of poultry, fish, and fruit, which her sub-jects had from time to time provided. These trifles the French had appropriated to their own personsl

SWEDEN.

The Times of Monday has the following additional intelligence from Sweden :-

intelligence from Sweden:—

It appears there have been some disturbances in Sweden, occasioned by the discussions in the diet on the constitution, but the particulars of the popular movements are not so explicitly detailed as to afford materials for a distinct narrative. The commotions of the 28th and 29th of August might have been very serious if vigorous measures for their suppression had not been adopted. This was accomplished, it is said, without the employment of the military, who remained in their barracks, but were ready to act. The police had hired a number of assistants (miners, day labourers, and others), all of them tall, powerful men, who mingled with the crowd, and who not only inflicted summary punishment for every attempt to create disturbance, but also arrested the most conspicuous among the rioters. This unexcrowd, and who not only inflicted summary punishment for every attempt to create disturbance, but also arrested the most conspicuous among the rioters. This unexpected arrangement effectually deterred the mob from indulging in disturbance, and they gradually dispersed. The persons arrested, amounting to fifty-six in number, were fined. Among them were two opera dancers, the others were people belonging to the lowest class of society. It is somewhat singular that in this insurrection the spirit of hostility was not directed against the nobility, who first rejected the representation plan or reform bill, but against the priesthood, especially the archbishop. But the most absurd reports, the originators of which are not known, were circulated among the people; for example, it was said that the archbishop entertained secret designs against the King, and that he meant to reduce the common people to slavery. By this means alarm and fury were excited among that class of the population who neither understand nor care for the question of the change in the representation. The commentaries of the liberal journals on the well-known greeting speech of the archbishop contributed, no doubt, to augment the hostile feeling. After the danger was past, the archbishop solicited an audience of the King, and was received with the most marked favour. The committee which drew up the new representation plan was chosen by the migrity of the diet, and consisted committee which drew up the new representation plan was chosen by the minority of the diet, and consisted of only eight individuals. It is understood that the coronation of the King and Queen will take place on the

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter from Austria, in the Frankfort Gazette, says—"The diminution of the duty on sugar and coffee has given the most satisfactory results. The fear of a loss to the revenue has been dissipated, the receipts being already double what they were in the corresponding periods of 1842 and 1843. This success in a free-trade experiment will, it is said, produce a corresponding diminution in the duties on tobacco."

STRANGE CUSTOM.—By virtue of a very old custom in Belgium, particularly in Brussels, the reigning sovereign of this country becomes godfather to the seventh consecutive son of any family, however humble their situation may be. The other night the wife of an honest mechanic, residing at No. 17, Rue de la Betterave, gave birth to her seventh son, who will accordingly have the honour of becoming the godson of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. Brussels Paper.

EXTENSIVE INUNDATION.—The Journal des Débats publishes the following extract from a letter dated Plescof (Russia), the 2nd inst:—"In consequence of the torrents of rain we have had during more than two months, the great lake of Peipous, situated between the governments of St Petersburgh, Plescof, Livonia, and Esthonia, through which the river Embach runs, has overflowed its banks and inundated an impress extent of ground. The greater dated an immense extent of ground. The greater part of the fine road from Riga to St Petersburgh is flooded, and can only be passed in a boat. During the height of the flood the peasants were obliged to take refuge on the roofs of their houses. The number of persons who lest their ligan by the discrete. ber of persons who lost their lives by this disaster is estimated at 1500. The crops which have been destroyed, and other damage, exceed in value 2,000,000 roubles, or about £300,000."

There have been two fatal accidents at the falls of Niagara. A young gentleman named Thompson, of Philadelphia, in walking behind the main sheet, fell Faliadeiphia, in waiking behind the main sheet, tell from the ledge of rock, and disappeared. A beautiful and interesting young lady in Lancaster, Massachusetts, named Martha R. Kugg, in reaching after a flower on Table rock, fell over, and was immediately killed, She was only eighteen years of age, and her death occurred within sight of her relatives.

PIRATES IN THE INDIAN SEAS.—Letters from Singapore have been received by Lloyd's committee, recounting further outrages perpetrated by pirates on the coast of Borneo. They had seized the ship Luckly Blass, plundered it, burned it, and massacred all the crew and passengers, eighteen persons. Captain Edward Belcher repaired to the coast in the Queen's surveying ship Samarang, fought the pirates, and, after a severe fight, destroyed eight of their proas; the British commander receiving a sharp wound in both thighs.

JERSEY .- A FREE-TRADE PARADISE .- The cheap railway enables the cockney to enjoy a visit to Jersey at the cheap rate of twenty-eight shillings there and back, railway carriage and steam voyage both included, and one week allowed for returning. The League newspaper advises all who desire to see the principles of free trade carried out in practice, to take advantage of this cheap trip to visit Jersey. The information it gives on the subject is

both useful and interesting:—

"At the best hotels in St Helier's he may have every "At the best hotels in St Helier's he may have every accommodation of bed, board, and sitting-room, at 24s. the week. He will find good bread, from five farthings to three halfpence the pound. Ducks, Is. 6d. per pair. Fine poultry turkeys, 2s. to 3s. each. Gunpowder tea, 5s. per pound. Double-refined sugar, 44d. to 64d. per pound; and Brazil, 3d. Port wine, 15s. the dozen; very good sherry, at from 1s. to 2s. the bottle. If a brandy drinker, he will get it good at 3s. 6d. a gallon; and finer than is to be had in England at 7s. the bottle, for that same sum a gallon. Hollands, 2s. 10d.

to 3s. 4d. the gallon. If he inquire the rent of a house, he will usually find it below even the cheap out-of-the-way country houses in England; little more than one half of those in villages near London; and with this important circumstance, that the rent is all that has to be paid for the house—there are no taxes. To be rated, and so have a vote for the local authorities, is a favour which English residents obtain with difficulty, and which, when obtained, is in its amount little more than nominal. The total cost of the island government, which includes all that corresponds with the parish as well as the state expenditure in England, is defrayed by a small import duty on wines and spirits. By this means the whole expenditure is met, even to that of mending the roads. There is no such thing as a toll-bar on the island. The roads and the port are alike free, with the trifling but sufficient exception just mentioned. Hence the striking contrast with the price of similar articles in England. A hundred pounds per annum here is worth at least one hundred and fifty on the island; more, rather than less: for the difference in currency must be added to that already made apparent in our list, and this alone is considerable. The English shilling goes for thirteenpence in Jersey; so that, after all the cheapness, when the Londoner comes to the payment. goes for thirteenpence in Jersey; so that, after all the cheapness, when the Londoner comes to the payment, he will be yet more delighted to find, on proffering the nominal amount, that he may 'take his change out of

"Why is all this? Not because Jersey is a little island, and Great Britain a large one. No: it is simply because Jersey has, by ancient charter, and for the political purpose of conciliating a people whose natural connexion would rather seem to be with France, the privilege of free trade. There is the whole secret and mystery of the matter. The difference, as to bread, sugar, &c., is what we in England have to pay for monopoly. What is not resolvable into that cause may be placed to the account of a system of aristocratical taxation, which spares property, to plunder industry. The tion, which spares property, to plunder industry. The cheapness of Jersey, as compared with England, or rather the dearness of England as compared with Jersey, is artificial, not natural; it is solely the result of subordinating the interests of the many to those of the

French Blundering.—The late elevation or Lord Stanley to the Upper House is thus recorded and explained in the Commerce, a Paris paper of high character, in its number of the 8th inst :-

"Lord Stanley, Minister for the Colonies, has accepted the title of Lord Chiltern Hundreds—a title with no duties annexed—which is incompatible with that of member of the Elective Chamber, because it is attached to the household of the Queen."

to the household of the Queen."
In the same blundering spirit, the National of Sunday has a long article in which it talks of the efforts made by "Lord Hardinge" to conclude a commercial treaty with the Pasha of Egypt. A mysterious personage, called Sir Peel, is still commonly described in the French provincial journals as the English premier; and it is only a few weeks since we were startled by the announcement, that Sir W. Peel, the son of the said Sir Peel, had passed his examination at Pottsmouth for the rank of adhis examination at Portsmouth for the rank of admiral!

STATE OF OUR COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES. - In Canada, after going on without a ministry for eight months, Sir Charles Metcalfe is reported to have formed an administration; but this requires confirmation; and it is very doubtful whether, if formed, the new ministry will hold together. In the West Indies, we have, first, the affairs of Dominica thrown into utter diagraphs by the warra than incompetent into utter disorder by the worse than incompetent administration of "the planter President" Laidlaw, and the very extraordinary conduct of the governor. and the very extraordinary conduct of the governor-general, Sir Charles Fitzroy. "The real root of all the mischief," remarks the Anti-Slavery Reporter, in giving an account of the recent disturbances, "is to be found in the management of affairs at home. It has in former times been a rule with the Colonial office (taught, no doubt, by experience), never to suffer the government of a colony to fall into the hands of a planter; and it is the departure from this golden rule which has convulsed Dominica. We are astounded to learn, that four of the West India are astounded to learn, that four of the West India islands are in a similar predicament, and some of them becoming very 'feverish.' We conjure the Secretary for the Colonies to look to this matter without delay." Then, there is much dissatisfaction at Trinidad, arising partly from the attempt to saddle the colony with an immigration loop, and partly from the colony with an immigration loan, and partly from a resolution formed by the planters, to reduce the wages of the labourers two-fifths. In Guiana, there is considerable excitement from similar causes. have noticed the scandalous proceedings of the authorities, judicial and ecclesiastical, in the Bahamas. In the Mauritius, where 50,000 defenceless Coolies have been added to the labouring population, an attempt is being made to get rid of the stipendiary magistrates altogether, and to hand over the entire mass of the peasantry to the absolute will of the notoriously incompetent subordinate justices, by taking away the right of appeal from their decision. As to Australia and New Zealand, they are almost at open war with the Colonial office, which has certainly most scandalously trifled with their interests.

CHRISTIAN CONVERTS .- The concessions made to the English and French ambassadors by the Porte, relative to Mussulmen becoming Christians, has not been without its effect. A young Greek, who embraced the faith of Mahomet, after some time thought proper lately to alter his opinions, and become once more a Christian. He was immediately thrown into prison; but the government immediately ordered his release, and informed the cadi that a renegade might return to Christianity without incurring any punishment.

The exportation of corn from the kingdom of Poland is prohibited by the prince-governor, till it shall be ascertained that there is sufficient for the home consumption. This measure is the more necessary, as the harvest is, in fact, very indifferent, and some landowners will even be obliged to purchase seed corn in the course of the year.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

THE MAYORALTY.—The approaching election of lord mayor begins to be a subject of active interest in the City. The senior alderman who has not passed the chair is Alderman Thomas Wood, who was so roughly called to account for the Talacre coal-mine affair, and who has twice failed. In 1842, he was elected by the livery, but rejected by the aldermen: in 1843, he resigned in the midst of the aldermen: in 1843, he resigned in the midst of the contest, after demanding a poll. His friends have organised themselves to promote his return this year. The next in rotation is Alderman Gibbs, involved in a damaging dispute with the parishioners of St Stephen's, Walbrook. The third in order is Alderman John Johnson, of Dowgate ward.

HOAX ON THE "TIMES."—The leading journal was redeated to the property of the

made the subject of a successful hoax on Thursday. made the subject of a successful noax on Inursuay. It reported that a meeting was held at St Stephen's, Walbrook, to receive a letter from Alderman Gibbs: in which he stated that the court of Chancery had adjudged him to be a debtor to the parish for £3,583 14s., and he tendered his resignation. His colleague also was made to resign. This report turns out to be a total fabrication; no meeting of the kind was even held; and the "squib" is supposed to be connected with the approaching election of lord mayor.

A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL was held, on Thursday, to consult on store to be taken for entertaining.

day, to consult on steps to be taken for entertaining the Queen and Prince Albert on the opening of the the Queen and Prince Albert on the opening of the Royal Exchange. The Lord Mayor read a letter from Sir James Graham, informing him of the honour intended to be paid to the City. On the motion of Mr King, a committee of entertainment was appointed, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, the sheriff, and a commoner from each ward. Mr Sheriff Anderton asked for information respecting a deputation from the Gresham committee, which was said to have gone privately to Window, without was said to have gone privately to Windsor, without sanction or authority, to invite the Queen, and there was some warm conversation on the matter; but nothing very distinct came out, except the statement of the Lord Mayor, that the Queen wished the entertainment to be in the Royal Exchange. Allusion was also made to the report of the meeting in St Stephen's, Walbrook; which Alderman Gibbs declared to be unfounded, and the letter imputed to

him a forgery. The court then adjourned.

The Aldermanic Gowns.—Mr Thomas Sidney, tea dealer, the sheriff elect of London and Middlesex, and Mr Metcalfe, a gentleman of the ward of Billingsgate, have issued addresses to the electors of that ward, declaring their intention to go to a poll for the vacant office of alderman. The ward of Portsoken is to be contested by three candidates—Mr Sheriff Moon, Mr D. Salomons, and Mr M.

East India House.—On Wednesday a special general court of proprietors of East India stock was held, for the purpose of considering a resolution passed by the court of directors, the object of which was to grant an annuity of £1,000 per annum to Major-general Sir William Nott, G.C.B., for his long services in India. The court unanimously con-curred in the grant.

THE PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION of the metropolis has been going on in the revising barristers' courts this and last week, with no interest in the proceedings. In several cases of frivolous and unfounded objection the objector has been saddled with

THE SURFACE OF THE CITY OF LONDON .- During excavations for the sewers in different parts of the city, information has been gained relative to the

city, information has been gained relative to the depth of artificial ground above the natural surface. The following is the very curious statement relating thereto, made by Mr R. Kelsey, in evidence before the "commissioners for inquiring into the state of large towns and populous districts":—

Thickness of made ground at Paul's wharf up to St Paul's churchyard, 9 feet to 12 feet; Watling street, 11 feet to 12 feet 6 inches; Bread street, 17 feet 6 inches; Cheapside, the natural earth was not reached—the cutting varied from 14 feet to 23 feet; Gracechurch street, 14 feet to 18 feet; King William street, 12 feet to 17 feet 6 inches; Princes street, 10 feet to 33 feet 6 inches; Moorgate street, 16 feet 6 inches to 17 feet 10 inches; Bishopsgate within, 9 feet 6 inches to 16 feet; Fish street hill, 5 feet 6 inches to 18 feet 10 inches; Eastcheap, 12 feet to 15 feet; Redcross street, 7 feet to 9 feet; Barbican, 10 feet to 13 feet; Cannon street, 9 feet throughout; Rosemary lane, 8 feet to 12 feet; Water lane, Fleet street, 5 feet to 9 feet; Cateaton street, and Lad lane, 12 feet to 14 feet 2 inches; streets Water lane, Fleet street, 5 feet to 9 feet; Cateaton street and Lad lane, 12 feet to 14 feet 2 inches; streets in Cloth fair, 4 feet 6 inches to 12 feet 6 inches; streets in St Ann's, Blackfriars, 4 feet to 13 feet 3 inches. The plinth of Temple bar is buried in accumulation. The east end of Newgate street was lowered about 12 inches when the present Post office was built. London wall has in part been raised above 2 feet within the last 25 years. The Pavement and Little Moorfields have been wholly re-arranged within the last 10 years. All the improvements from London bridge to London wall have largely altered the surface of the main line, and of the adjacent streets. The north side of what is termed Holborn bridge, the north end of Farringdon street, has een raised about 2 feet. Euch occurrences as these are been raised about 2 feet. Euch occurrences as these are distinctly noticeable in some way, but the insensible alterations are equally great and curious; as, for instance, from levels taken in 1770 and 1842, it appears that in Bishopsgate street without, at Bishopsgate churchyard, the surface has risen 2 feet 2 inches in 72 years, but at Spital square only 12 inches in the same time. The result of this examination is confirmed by the depths of the sewers, as originally built, and as they now measure.

BATTERSEA NEW PARK .- The commissioners of Woods and Forests have determined, it is said, upon purchasing Battersea marsh and fields, a tract of land upwards of 200 acres in extent, and making a

public walk of the same, and which is intended to be adorned with lakes, serpentine walks, shrub-beries, &c. In addition to which there will be a splendid carriage drive along the margin of the Thames from Vauxhall to Battersea bridge. An eminent builder has been directed to furnish the plans, and as soon as these are completed an appli-

cation will be made to parliament.

THE SLAVE-TRADING CASE.—At the Central Criminal court, on Thursday, Thomas Jennings was brought up for trial on a charge of slave-trading. He was the master of the Augusta, a vessel belonging to Mr Pedro de Zulueta, who was tried for felony in fitting it out for trading in slaves at the Gallinas, but accepted and M. Lennings was but acquitted; and Mr Jennings was now charged with participation in the same offence. When the ship was seized by Captain Hill, it was taken to Sierra Leone, where Mr Jennings was accused of felony, tried, and acquitted; and, therefore, on Thursday he entered the plea of autrefois acquit. For the prosecution, Mr Payne demurred to the plea; because, at Sierra Leone, the prisoner was charged with having commanded and navigated a vessel intended to be employed in the slave trade, while the present charge was, that he manned and but acquitted; and Mr Jennings was now charged while the present charge was, that he manned and equipped the vessel, and put goods on board her, with the same object—two different offences. The judges deferred their decision on the validity of the plea till next day; and then, stating that they re-quired further time to consider some points, they postponed the case till the next session of the court.

postponed the case till the next session of the court.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The metropolitan prisons for debt present a very different appearance to what they did some time ago. In March last there were 346 persons confined in Whitecross street prison, and now there are about 140; in February last there were 262 persons in the Queen's prison, and now there are about 180; and in Horsemonger lane gool, in March, there were 112, and now there and now there are about 180; and in Horsemonger lane gaol, in March, there were 112, and now there are between 30 and 40. It is calculated that a few years ago there were about 1,200 persons in the London prisons for debt, and there are now somewhere about 360. By two parliamentary returns (one printed in May last, and the other subsequently), it appears that there were, in the United Kingdom, 3,352 persons confined for debt, of which number 1,487 were incarcerated for sums, exclusive of costs, of under £10. of costs, of under £10.

THE BANK FRAUD.—It has been ascertained that Burgess and his accomplice in the fraud on the bank of England have fled to the United States; and the two Forresters are to proceed thither to endeavour to

Verdicts of Insanity.—An inquest was last week held on the body of a woman who had taken oxalic acid, and who, although she continued to suffer the acid, and who, although she continued to suffer the most excruciating agony until her death on Saturday last, did all she could to prevent her life from being saved. The Coroner (Mr Wakley, M.P.) said the determination of some persons to die was wonderful. Some time since he held an inquest on the body of a woman in Clarendon square, who had swallowed the strongest preparation of sulphuric acid, who had lived nineteen hours afterwards, suffering the direct corporeal torment—for her tongue, palate, throat, and stomach, must have been seared as if a red-hot iron had been passed over them—vet she never aciron had been passed over them—yet she never ac-knowledged what she had done, kept the act a secret from her medical attendants, and it was not till after

knowledged what she had done, kept the act a secret from her medical attendants, and it was not till after death that the truth was discovered.

"The present," continued the Coroner, "is one of those cases in which there is no evidence of insanity, though some persons think that the very act of taking poison is an evidence of unsound mind. It will be found that persons who commit suicide adopt the means best calculated for the end they have in view. I think it is a very dangerous practice for coroners' juries to come to the conclusion that persons who destroy themselves are insane. The very same jury may be called to the Old Bailey, and placed in very great difficulty in trying a man for murder when insanity would be pleaded, because no motive for committing the murder could be proved, and divers eccentricities could be shown in the previous life of the murderer. They might be told that they had just before returned a verdict of insanity in a case of suicide committed without motive, having taken that, as well as previous eccentricities of character, into consideration; and they might be told that want of motive and eccentricity in case of murder should weigh equally in their minds, and induce them to record a verdict of insanity. I want to get rid of the dangerous practice of returning verdicts of insanity when the evidence does not fully justify them. I ask whether it is possible for you, with the evidence you have, to determine the state of mind the woman was in when she took the poison? I am of opinion that it is impossible, and that it would be a mark of insanity to come to any determination of the sort. I am also of opinion that the proceedings of our law courts are tinged with insanity. Counsel in cases of murder plead that the murderer acted under uncontrollable impulses, and the plea succeeds, and the culprit is law courts are tinged with insanity. Counsel in cases of murder plead that the murderer acted under uncontrolmurder plead that the murderer acted under uncontrol-lable impulses, and the plea succeeds, and the culprit is pronounced insane, and provided for during life; but if a poor lad, suffering from hunger—and I think such privation most likely to produce uncontrollable impulses—steals a loaf of bread, the plea of insanity will avail him nought, and the house of correction will be his luna-tic asylum. Think you, if M'Naughten, instead of mur-dering the unfortunate Mr Drummond, had stolen his horse, or his ox, or his ass, or anything that was his, he horse, or his ox, or his ass, or anything that was his, he would be guiltless of the crime on the plea of insanity? No, gentlemen. I advise you, then, in cases of this sort to pass a medium verdict—one neither of sanity nor insanity."

The jury instantly acquiesced, and said—" Deceased had destroyed herself, but the state of her mind when she did so was not known to them."

THE LAW OF COURTSHIP IN AMERICA. - In a recent trial for breach of promise of marriage, in Vermont, the judge laid it down that no explicit promise of marriage was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage contract, but that long continued attention to or intimacy with a female was as good evidence of intended marriage as a special contract.

HER MAJESTY AT BLAIR ATHOL.

The Queen and Prince Albert enjoy their privacy undisturbed, unless we except the presence of those andisturbed, unless we except the presence of those literary spies—the reporters of the press, who endeawour, as much as possible, to rob her Majesty of that privacy which she has gone so far to seek. What sort of retirement the Queen enjoys may be imagined from the fact that no less than five reporters for the London, and eight for the Scotch papers, prowl about the neighbourhood, on the alert to seize on every indicate and movement of the royal family, which may the neighbourhood, on the alert to seize on every incident and movement of the royal family, which may in any shape tend to gratify the morbid curiosity of the inquisitive. On Sunday, the Queen attended divine service in the neighbouring parish church, and had the happiness to "sit under" a man of sense—a Christian minister, and not a cringing courtier. Mr Irvine had the good taste to abstain from those pulpit panegyrics and personal allusions which, on former occasions of a similar nature, have been so distasteful to her Majesty. In the short prayer which followed the sermon, and which concluded the service, the Queen and the royal family were mentioned as the Queen and the royal family were mentioned as a matter of course, but beyond this there was no allusion, either directly or indirectly, to the presence a matter of course, but beyond this there was no allusion, either directly or indirectly, to the presence of the Sovereign amongst the congregation. The whole service was very simple; and the people were devoutly attentive, notwithstanding that the presence of the Queen was such a temptation to wandering eyes. Her Majesty paid the deepest attention during the service; which, it is understood, much gratified her from its simplicity. There was a second sermon, in Gaelic, for those who did not understand English; but the Queen and the previous congregation did not stay for it. After the service, according to a custom still existing in some parts of Scotland, wooden boxes attached to thin poles, and called "ladles" by the Scotch, were handed in to all the pews, in order that every member of the congregation might contribute his mite towards the support of the parochial poor. "Her Majesty appeared to look with great interest at this method of collecting alms, which was explained to her by Lady Glenlyon; and Prince Albert was evidently anxious to contribute; but a plate being placed at the door, at the entrance of the chieftain's pew, the royal party were able to leave their donations on going out of the church." A Scotch mist (Anglicè, a heavy rain) was falling when the Queen quitted the church. The newspapers are particular to apprise us of what was done in this emergency:—

"Her Majesty was conducted to her carriage by Lord Glenlyon, an umbrella being held over her Majesty to

"Her Majesty was conducted to her carriage by Lord Glenlyon, an umbrella being held over her Majesty to protect her from the rain, which continued to pour in ceaseless torrents. Her Majesty was fortunately provided with India rubber goloshes, or she would have infallibly caught cold, as the thick, muddy, newly-laid gravel, through which her Majesty was compelled to pass, was but little adapted for lightly-shod ladies."

gravel, through which her Majesty was compelled to pass, was but little adapted for lightly-shod ladies."

After two attempts, frustrated by bad weather, the Queen succeeded, on Monday—a splendid day—in going to see the famed Falls of Bruar. A gardenchair was taken to the falls, and in it the Queen was drawn up the greater part of the steep pathway; the others of the party walking, and Lord Glenlyon acting as guide. Her Majesty ascended to the very top of the pass, and expressed her admiration. On Tuesday, the whole party at the castle went to the Pass of Killiecrankie, which the Queen had admired on her journey; her Majesty riding in a pony-phaeton. Thence they proceeded to the Falls of the Tummel. The Queen alighted, and walked down the pass for nearly a mile, and back again; walking fast, and seeming in excellent health and spirits. On Wednesday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert rode out on mountain ponies, attended only by a servant—the Queen wearing a shepherd's plaid, Prince Albert a shooting jacket; forded the Garry at Inverach, ascended the hill of Tulloch, and surveyed the strath in which lies Blair Athol, watered by the Tilt and the Garry.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, were spent in

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, were spent in making excursions to places of note in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol. Glen Tilt appears to be a great favourite with the Queen.

Within the distance usually traversed by the Queen, the most strict regulations are observed for Queen, the most strict regulations are observed for the exclusion of strangers. Foresters are stationed at every point; and should an intruder make his way in, either by accident or design, it is not long before he is required immediately to withdraw. Her Majesty proved herself a bold and expert horsewoman, disdaining the broad winding paths of the hills, and venturing often upon more direct roads with obstacles that would deter many even of the natives of the district.

Among other contemplated excursions, it is understood that the Queen meditates no less an exploit than an ascent on her pony to the top of Ben-y-glo. She will drive to the base of the mountain, and then ride up with the Prince. The whole distance from the castle to the summit and back is fifteen miles. The weather had been remarkably fine, and there was every prospect of its being settled for the present. The fine bracing mountain air, though very cold, appears to have had the most favourable effect in bringing about the entire establishment of her Majesty's health.

It is now understood that the departure of her Majesty for Windsor is fixed for the first of October. It was originally intended to leave on Monday, the 30th, but, as the many preparations for leaving could not be made during the Sunday, her Majesty's jour-

ney is postponed a day.

Lord Glenlyon holds his estate of the crown on condition of presenting a white rose to the Sovereign, should his highland abode be honoured by a royal visit. But this is not the season of white roses; and Lord Glenlyon's right was in peril. At length, however, he found two beautiful flowers of the requisite kind, and duly presented them on Queen

"An opinion prevails," says the London correspondent of the Caledonian Mercury, "that so delighted is her Majesty with her northern dominions, and with the devoted loyalty of her people, that orders will be given to the commissioners of woods and forests to fit up Holyrood palace as a permanent residence for the royal family, at stated periods in each or every alternate year. From this centre of attraction her Majesty and the Prince would be enabled to extend their visits among the Scottish poblishes and the in those portions of mountain and nobility, and take in those portions of mountain and glen which invite the attention of almost every disglen which invite the attention of almost every dis-tinguished traveler who sojourns for any time in the British metropolis. The presence of the royal family at Holyrood would be attended with incalculable advantage, not only to Edinburgh, but to the coun-try generally. It is believed that her Majesty's wishes in this respect will be made known previous to her return to Windsor castle. This is not a groundless speculation, for her Majesty's sentiments are already known on the subject."

We are informed, that after much correspondence, and obtaining from our own government all the interference and aid it feels authorised to undertake for the release of Dr Wolff, Captain Grover a few days since started for St Petersburg, personally to interest the Emperor Nicholas in the same humane and hely cause. Literary Gazette.

interest the Emperor Nicholas in the same humane and holy cause.—Literary Gazette.

The National Gallery.—The National Gallery is now closed for the vacation, and will not be re-opened until the 28th of next month. The Westminster-hall exhibition having also closed, the British Museum is now the only place open for the gratuitous admission of the public.

A marble statue of the Queen, executed by Mr Wolff, an English sculptor, at Rome, was removed from the Custom house to Windsor castle, on Thursday.

day.

THE HARVEST AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Looking at the country as a whole, it affords us the highest satisfaction that we can congratulate our readers on one of the most abundant harvests, in relation to the grand staple crop of the country — wheat — with which an indulgent Providence has ever blessed this which an indulgent Providence has ever blessed this kingdom. It is not only abundant, but it is also, in its general characteristics, of excellent quality:—the exceptions to this description of it are not to a greater extent than usually occur in highly favourable seasons. The wheat crop in Ireland last year was the largest and best they had ever had; and the reports from that portion of the empire this year, represent it as larger, and even better, than it was last season. Extending our observation from our own country to Extending our observation from our own country to Canada, the prospect there is equally cheering, or even more so. In Lower Canada, where the ravages even more so. In Lower Canada, where the ravages of the fly have almost every year proved so destructive as to reduce the yield considerably below the wants of that division of the colony, they have been happily exempted from its depredations; and this year the abundance and good quality of the crop leave them a surplus beyond the supply of their own wants. In the Upper Province they have been equally favoured. The wheat crop there is the largest ever known in that country, and the quality is represented as exceeding that of any former year. We may also mention that the harvest in the United States of America has been equally good and abun-States of America has been equally good and abundant as in our own country and Canada; the good effects of which we are sure to feel in our commercial relations with our translantic brethren. Reports have reached us that the great wheat growing country of Poland has not been so highly favoured in relation to its harvest as we have been, but those reports are not of such a nature, nor do they come through such a harvest as the corpele such a part of the come. through such channels, as to enable us to form a right estimate of them. From what we can learn, the corn-fields of Germany are hardly, if it all, behind our own, although it is yet too early to speak very positively of them. In Dantzig there are very large supplies of old wheat, and in consequence of our market not requiring any supplies thence, nor being likely soon to do, the price has given way con-siderably, and some minor houses have been ruined by the depreciation which has taken place in the value of grain, and it is feared that some other houses in the trade may be involved in the same ruin.-

eeds Mercury
A COMET VISIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE.—By a letter which I received, says Sir J. South, from my friend Professor Schumacher on Friday last, I was informed that a comet had been discovered on the 6th instant, by M. Melhop, of Hamburg. Owing to unfavourable weather, I have not been able to see it till last evening, when, the clouds having cleared off for a few minutes. I found it with an ordinary night. for a few minutes, I found it with an ordinary night-glass without difficulty, and got an observation of it with my five-feet equatorial, by which its approximate place was, at fifty-two minutes past ten o'clock last (Sunday) night—right ascension, about 0 hours, 44 minutes, and 9 seconds; and its southern declination about 12 degrees and 56 minutes. Its tail in the telescope is very distinct, its nucleus bright and tolerably well defined. On Professor Schumacher's authority the comet was visible to the naked eye, but certainly was not so here last night, probably on account of haziness in the atmosphere. On Wedaccount of haziness in the atmosphere. nesday night it will be about one diameter and a half of the sun west, and about one diameter south of Eta Ceti; whilst on Saturday night it will be about one diameter of the sun north, and about the same quantity east of Eta Ceti. Indeed, if the diameter of the field of the night glass be, as it generally is, about six degrees (or able to take in the two stars of the Great Bear commonly called "the Pointers''), on the star Eta Ceti being brought round the circumference of the field, the comet will be found in the field also.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE OPENING OF MAZZINI'S ETTERS WAS DISCOVERED .- The circumstance that first led Mazzini to suspect that his correspondence had been tampered with, was a communication to had been tampered with, was a communication to the *Times*, printed as a leading article, the writer of which boasted of having then lying before him a mass of documents relating to the efforts of an association in London for the emancipation of Italy; and alluded to facts, of which only a few members of that association could have been cognisant by honest means. The attention of Mazzini had also been excited by frequent delays in the delivery of his letters; and now, on examining the post-mark, his suspicions were confirmed by observing that they invariably bore the mark of two different stamps; the one intended to efface the other; the object of which appeared to be to make the hour of delivery correspond with that in which the letter had been correspond with that in which the letter had been received, and so to prevent the original stamp, or attestation of the receiver of the time when the letter was posted, being evidence of the fact of its detention. To be quite sure of this Mazzini took the precaution to post, in St Martin's-le-Grand, letters directed to himself early in the forenoon, when the receiver's stamp would be 10 F N 10. The letters came to hand in the afternoon with the receiver's stamp would be 10 F N 10. came to hand in the afternoon with the receiver's mark 10 altered into 12; the figure of 2 being stamped upon the original 0, but not so as entirely and successfully to conceal it. Mazzini, then, in the presence of witnesses, posted at one and the same time letters addressed to himself, and letters addressed to fictitious persons at the same residence, and the latter were regularly delivered two hours before his own. On consulting with his friends other contrivances were adopted to complete the chain of evidence. Letters directed to Mazzini were posted, containing grains of sand, poppy seeds, or chain of evidence. Letters directed to Mazzini were posted, containing grains of sand, poppy seeds, or fine hairs, and so folded that the sand, the seed, or the hairs could not fall out, unless the letters were opened. When delivered, sand, seed, and hairs had disappeared. Other experiments were tried with seals. A wafer, carefully cut square, was found to have altered its shape in passing through the Post office; and in the case of wax seals, the exact appearance of the impression being carefully noted, it was found that the subsequent Post office counterfeit was sometimes placed more or less upright than the original.—Westminster Review.

MR NASMYTH VERSUS CAPTAIN WARNER. understand, from undoubted authority, that Mr Nasmyth, engineer, of Manchester, has submitted to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the plan of an iron steamer, bomb-proof, which will effectually destroy any ship or squadron. She is propelled by the Archimedian screw, and, when going at the rate of six knots an hour, she will run stem on to a ship, and leave a hole in her, many feet wide, below the surface. It is, in fact, the power of two ships coming in collision with each other at the rate of ten knots an hour, placed, by other at the rate of ten knots an hour, placed, by mechanical means, in the hands of not more than three men. We understand that this invention is now under their lordships' consideration, and there can be no doubt but it will put Captain Warner's invention at a discount.—Devonport Independent.

MR PRITCHARD AGAIN.—Under this head a para graph appeared in the Times of Monday last, copied from the Réforme, French paper, stating that—

"There are at present two English ladies at a boarding school in the Avenue de Marbœuf, Paris, who were placed there two years since, when six months' money was paid in advance, since which time the schoolmistress was paid in advance, since which time the schoolmistress has not received any money, nor even heard from their friends. These young ladies are the daughters of Mr Pritchard, ex-consul of Tahiti. When the schoolmistress heard that M. Guizot was to pay an indemnity of 120,000f. to Mr Pritchard, she entered an opposition against this sum being paid until the amount of her demand should be liquidated."

We have the best authority for giving the above statement (as far as it relates to Mr Pritchard, our consul at Tahiti, and his family) the most unquali-fied contradiction. Neither Mr Pritchard nor any of his family have ever been in France. Mrs Pritchard and three daughters are, it is believed, now on their way from Valparaiso, which place they reached from Tahiti on the 31st of May last. Two other daughters, one eleven and the other ten years of age, who accompanied Mr Pritchard to this country, are now with their relatives at Birmingham.—

CHEAP RAILWAY TRAVELING .- An article in the Westminster Review on railway administration attracts some notice in the City, on account of the mode in which it advocates the principle that passengers may be carried at infinitely less sums than they now pay, and that very low fares will prove in the end the best source of profit to the proprietors. From the evidence given by Mr Hudson before the railways committee, the writer draws the statement, that on the York and North Midland railway coals are carried at the rate of three farthings per ton per mile, and that that price is a remunerative one. mile, and that that price is a remunerative one. Estimating that thirteen passengers would go to a ton, he finds that a regulation load of passengers on the London and Birmingham railway—that is, three tons and a half, or forty-six passengers, who, standing up, would only occupy a waggon of the common size—might be conveyed at Mr Hudson's remunerative price for £1 12s. 8d., or 8dd. per passenger. Why, then, he asks, should passengers, who can load and unload themselves, and, moreover, are not liable to be lost or stolen, he charged higher than liable to be lost or stolen, be charged higher than goods? This is, of course, going to a violent extreme; but it is a useful line of argument as showing that the fares are capable of being very considerably reduced, leaving a profit which would very much increase from the additional numbers conveyed.—

The Benefactors of Mankind.—It has not been permitted to individuals to effect with their single arm those great revolutions which urge forward the destinies of the moral and intellectual, and the political world. The benefactors of mankind labour in groups, and shine in constellations; and, though their leading star may often be the chief object of admiration, yet his satellites must move along with him and share his glory. Surrounded with Kepler, and Galileo, and Hook, and Halley, and Flamsteed, and Laplace, Newton completes the seven pleiads by whom the system of the universe was developed. Luther, and Calvin, and Zuingle, and Knox, formed the group which rescued Christendom from papal oppression. Watt, and Arkwright, and Brindley, and Bell, have made water and iron the connecting links of nations, and have armed mechanism with superhuman strength and almost human skill. By the triple power of perseverance, wisdom, and eloquence, Clarkson, and Wilberforce, and Fox, have wrenched from the slave his manacles and fetters; and we look forward with earnest anticipation to the advent and array of other sages who shall unshackle conscience and reason—unlock the world's granaries to her starving children—carry the torchlight of education and knowledge into the dens of ignorance and vice—and with the amulet of civil and religious liberty, emancipate immortal man from the irongrasp of superstition and misrule.—North British Review.

BEES AND THEIR HIVES.—Many owners of glass beehives have complained of never being able to see the bees working. Mr Huish explains the circumstance as follows:—"The real truth is that the bee will only work in complete darkness. The admission of light into the hive is the signal for the immediate cessation of all labour, and when the flap-door of a glass hive is opened, the bees are seen hurrying and skurrying about in a state of alarm and confusion, while the exhibitor explains to the spectator that the bees are at work. If I could be shown a bee making a cell, I would travel barefooted from Horsham to Windsor, to behold the spectacle. It would at once lead to a solution of one of the most important problems in the natural history of the bee, which is the origin of wax, about which we are almost as ignorant in the 19th century as in the time of Virgil or Columella. The actions of the apiarian monarch are enshrined in an almost impenetrable mystery. It is my sincere wish, however, to disabuse the minds of all keepers of bees, that the internal economy of a hive is to be entertained by looking through a pane of glass; for so tenacious are these wonderful insects of that economy being explored by the eye of man, that, supposing the flap of the hive to be left open, the bees will immediately cover the interior side of the glass with a coating of wax, so that no eye can penetrate to their works."

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S JESTER. — Scoggan, having once borrowed £500 of the Queen, and not being able to return it, contrived to find out the time when the Queen went out, as she was obliged to pass by his house. He had a coffin made; and, having let his family into the secret, he laid himself in it, and had all his friends invited to his funeral. The Queen, happening to pass at the moment they were carrying the corpse with great ceremony, inquired who was dead. "Madam," they replied, "it is your devoted servant Scoggan." "What!" she exclaimed, "he is dead, and I was not even informed of his being ill! The poor man owed me £500, but I forgive him the debt with all my heart!" Scoggan instantly rose up in his coffin, and cried out, "I thank her Majesty! The favour she bestows on me is so agreeable that it has brought me to life again."—Fraser's Magazine.

The Commercial Annual gives a statement of the Calcutta trade, for the year 1843-4, from which it appears that the exports from Calcutta, which were worth but six millions of rupees in 1835, have this past year risen to ten millions.

A splendid marble statue of George Stephenson, Esq., from the chisel of Gibson, will, it is expected, before long form one of the ornaments of St George's hall, Liverpool, which is rising opposite the terminus in that town of Mr Stephenson's first great railway.

The Rev. F. Close, of Cheltenham, has denounced the intended Gloucester musical festival, which is under the patronage of the Bishop, as immoral and profane.

On Tuesday week, a weaver, of London, died of lock jaw, in consequence of having slightly punctured his great toe with a needle, in order to relieve the pain of a blister.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 25th.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The weekly meeting of the above body, which was held on Monday at one o'clock, was densely crowded, as it was expected that the committee appointed for that purpose would report whether the Clontarf meeting is to be or not to be, and that some further development of Mr O'Connell's plans for the threatened impeachment of every official connected with the recent prosecutions, and for the assemblage of the Preservative Society in Dublin, would be brought forward. All the leading members of the association, with the exception of Mr W. S. O'Brien, who will be absent for some time to come, were in attendance shortly after one o'clock, when Mr F. Cumming, of Woodstock, ex-justice of the peace, was called to the chair.

Mr O'Connell handed in amidst much cheering a subscription of £1 each from Messrs G. L. Rhea and S. G. Colles, two protestant gentlemen of family and

station. He also announced the adhesion of Mr Porter, of the county of Cavan, a protestant and relation of Mr Grey Porter.

Mr FITZGERALD, of Muckeridge house, begged to hand in £17 17s. as the first instalment to "The Impeachment Fund" [cheers], which was the result, he said, of a hasty collection made by sixtynine individuals in the town of Youghal.

nine individuals in the town of Youghal.

Mr H. Grattan, M.P., then addressed the meeting in a very long speech, embracing a great variety of heterogeneous subjects, which was made on the occasion of his moving that the recent municipal addresses to Mr O'Connell should be embossed and enrolled among the records of the association.

Mr O'Connell read a letter from a district in the county of Antrim, stating that ribandism had made its appearance in that locality, and that a protestant had lost his life at a dance, at which some young persons had assembled. He moved that the letter be referred to the committee, and that they be instructed to devise means for putting an end to these crimes. He also moved the following resolution:—

"That the system of drawbacks be abandoned, and that each subscription of £10 shall entitle the subscribers to Dublin newspapers to the amount of £16s.; and that the association recomends the establishment of repeal reading-rooms, and will give them every support in its power, although not prepared to make pecuniary grants towards their establishment."

Mr O'Connell then made his speech for the day. After touching upon one or two topics of minor importance, he somewhat sharply rebuked Dr Gray for language used by him at the banquet, such as that "he hated the English." He (Mr O'Connell) wished to protest against such language. He totally disavowed any participation in those expressions, and the association could have nothing to do with them. He next adverted to the Clontarf meeting, and brought up the report of the committee recommending that it should not be held. The next topic related to the assembling of the Preservative Society, and the question had been referred to the committee, who had reported that the time had not yet arrived for it, and had asked leave to sit again.

He would, therefore, move that they should have leave to sit again to consider the subject, and that, in addition, it should be an instruction to the committee to avoid introducing anything which in the smallest way could be construed into illegality [loud cheers]. His two propositions, therefore, were, that further time should be given to consider the nature of the Preservative Society, and that they should avoid the least approach to any violation of the law. Further time was necessary, because the step to be taken must be considered and entered upon more deliberately. The association, too, wanted to satisfy every person of the necessity of such a body, which, in its general substance, would be an assemblage of 300 gentlemen possessed of £100 each, who might form themselves into a society, and enter into negotiations with the ministry of the day for the repeal, and to have the checking and controlling power over all the acts of the association [cheers]. There was, he was happy to say, a great growing spirit of nationality in a large portion of the Party calling themselves conservatives. They were beginning to consider the question of the restoration of the Irish parliament [cheers]. It was therefore necessary to undeceive the public mind, and make them understand that the association received federalists and repealer shike. There cauld be no federalism without the repeal of the Union act, and that federalists and repealers sought alike [cheers]. They had accordingly, after much deliberation, admitted many federalists, the first of whom had been the Roman catholic Bishop of Clare, and he hoped to augment their numbers [hear]. He the more readily consented to postpone the assemblage of the Preservative society, in order that he might not anticipate Mr Porter, who had promised them his scheme by next Christmas, and in the name of the association and of the Irish people, he declared his readiness to acquiesce in any plan which could secure the people self-government [cheers], and which would do away with the drai

Mr O'Connell said, that on Thursday he should go away to his native mountains. He afterwards adverted to the proposed "impeachment," and prophesied that ministers would have recourse to some act of violence to put down the repeal agitation.

The repeal rent for the week was announced at £600 12s. 6d.

Mr T. Steele was then called to the chair, and the meeting separated.

Federalism.—The Chronicle of this morning has an article on the subject of a federal union with Ireland. It points out the danger of affairs in that country, where protestants, and men of property, are beginning to gather around the new banner of a federal union, in place of unconditional repeal; and where the question is assuming a national complexion. This is only to be put a stop to by conceding equal rights to the sister kingdom. A long and temperate argument follows, attempting to prove the extreme danger of federalism, and that it would be tantamount to separation. It would seem from this, that there was no truth in the rumoured compact between the whigs and repealers.

TRICKS IN THE JURY LIST.—Mr Mahony, one of the late traversers' solicitors, has determined to commence legal proceedings against the majority of the cess-collectors, who failed to make a return of the qualified jurors within the time prescribed by law, and against all the collectors, for non-compliance with the provision of the Jury act, which directs that the lists should be printed and published in the various parishes previous to the returns being placed in the custody of the clerks of the peace.

The Queen at Blair Athol.—On Saturday, Prince Albert went deer-stalking at Glen Tilt, and her Majesty accompanied him in order to have an opportunity of seeing the large herd of deer. They were, however, disappointed of the sport. The Queen, therefore, rode up one of the hills on a pony. "These rambles up the hills," one of the reporters tells us, "seem to be the favourite amusement of the Queen. They certainly afford an exciting relief to the monotony of the place. Had her Majesty been born and bred a mountaineer, she could not enter on them with more spirit. Wrapped in her plain shepherd's plaid, and equipped like a Highland gude wife on her mountain pony, she leaves all state and following behind her to breathe the pure air of the hills, and view from a vantage ground the splendid prospects which spread themselves on every side. Nor is it at all holiday work to ascend these hills. On some there are winding pathways, but the Queen generally takes the more direct, and therefore the more difficult, road, and makes a way for herself, usually the more liked for being the shortest, notwithstanding that it often requires good horsemanship to keep the saddle at all." There was a great accession of visitors at Blair, on Saturday, from all parts, attracted by the hope of seeing her Majesty at church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Visitation.

—Yesterday morning, the Archbishop of Canterbury held his triennial visitation at All Saints church, Maidstone. There were present A. B. Hope, Esq., M.P., Archdeacon Lyall, Dr Burnaby, and upwards of 100 clergymen. The usual ecclesiastical preliminaries having been arranged, the bishop delivered a lengthened charge, in the course of which he directed attention to the state of education in this county, and the prospects of the church generally. After discussing at some length the subject of church extension, the archbishop recommended the formation of auxiliary societies on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and concluded with sundry points of advice to the younger clergy, as to the manner of conducting their ministrations. A dinner was given to the archbishop in the evening, at the Star hotel.

A MUCH-NEEDED REPORM.—It is understood that

A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM.—It is understood that the Custom-house authorities have it in contemplation to place officers on board the steamers from the continent, as soon as the vessels arrive off Gravesend, so that the inspection of luggage, &c., may be completed during the passage up the river. The object of this experiment is to prevent the detention of passengers after their arrival; and, if it is found to give adequate protection to the revenue, it doubtless will be continued, and be a most important improvement.

OPENING OF MAIDSTONE BRANCH RAILWAY.—Yesterday a general holiday was observed at Maidstone, to celebrate the opening of the branch line to that town from the London and Dover railway, at Paddock's wood, a distance of ten miles, and forty-six from London bridge.

The Rumoured Treaty with Brazil.—Letters have been received from Pernambuco, by the Priscilla, to the 12th of August, which repeat the rumours received both from Bahia and Rio, that a new commercial treaty betwen England and Brazil was about to be concluded, and that the packet (which is now very much behind her time) is detained in order to bring it. Surprising and unexpected as this intelligence is, it comes from so many quarters that it is just possible that there may be some truth in it, though, after the position taken by our government with regard to slavery and the slave trade, it is difficult to conceive how a treaty can have been concluded by the present ministry with a country in which both those evils are so deeply rooted.—Liverpool Times.

Russia.—A Berlin paper publishes the following remarkable notice from St Petersburg:—"On the report of the Minister of Justice respecting the late disorderly proceedings in the criminal court of Novogorod, his imperial Majesty has authorised him to add the following imperial notice to the body of the nobility of the government of Novogorod, as a warning and admonition to all the nobility of the empire:—'His Majesty has perceived, with much regret, from this report, how little the nobility understand the value of the imperial confidence, giving them the privilege of filling the most important offices of the government, by elections from their own body. His Majesty will be obliged, in future, to withdraw the privilege, granted them as a special imperial favour, as soon as they forget to respect their own dignity, and do not choose more conscientious persons as their judges, who shall maintain the dignity of the body, and recommend themselves to the sovereign by a worthy performance of the duties of their office.'"

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

_	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	1180	1490	1170			
lrish Foreign	5580	8250	1990	1. 1.	300 10	

The market is very dull; but no alteration can be quoted in the prices.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Consistency." The theological argument is one with which we do not meddle. We assumed it in our article, because we had to deal with men who hold the Sabbath to be a Divine institution. We believe it to be so too, but the Nonconformist is not the proper place to discuss that question.

"Inquirer." We think it better for the present to leave the subject where it is.

"Louis Williams." 19, Gordon street, Gordon square.

"T. T." We are not going to advertise a bridle for our own mouths.

"T. T." We are not going to advertise our own mouths.

"G. R." Very like him.

"Observer." Just what we have been aiming to show ever since the establishment of the Nonconformist.

Thanks to our Jedburgh correspondent. His information will be useful. Had he put it in another shape we should like to have published it.

Terms for advertising in the Nonconformist. For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d. | For every additional line......4d. | For a half column £1 5s. | For a column..£2 0s. | Advertisements from the country must be accom-

panied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

Orders for the Nonconformist are received at the office, and by all booksellers and newsvendors. The terms of subscription, if paid in advance, are £1 6s. per annum. All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the office, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

The Monconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1844.

SUMMARY.

"THE feast of the martyrs" is the event of the week-an event which was rather to be enjoyed than criticised. It was a natural demonstration of triumph—a sort of grateful close to the monster prosecution. That which began in tears has ended in laughter; and instead of the sigh of the prisoner, we have the shout of gladsome freemen.
We have something more than a shout—we have
a speech from the liberated Liberator. It is said
to have been delivered under the disadvantage of a heavy cold. We can believe it, eloquent though it was. The fire which lighted it up seemed to us to be rather artificial than spontaneous. There are some features of it, however, which we observe with satisfaction. The tone of it is eminently conciliatory. The ultimate demand is somewhat more moderate; for federalism, we are told, will be accepted in lieu of repeal. But we are strongly of opinion that Mr O'Connell finds himself engaged in a task, and pledged to the attainment of objects, too mighty for Ireland's strength. If he would enlarge the basis of his agitation, and propose to himself some end in which the English people, equally with the Irish, could take a cordial and enduring interest, he would soon have at his back a force such as agitator never had before; and he would blend the people of both countries in one bond of political brotherhood. "Ireland for the Irish" will never be a popular cry in Great Britain: it is too exclusively national. The principle upon which it rests is too narrow. Many may wish success to those who adopt it, who will never be moved to adopt it themselves. Repeal cannot be extorted from an aristocratic government until the power of the aristocracy be first broken. Ireland, single-handed, is not equal to that work. She must ally herself with England, in order to the accomplishment of any serious good. But an alliance presupposes an object back a force such as agitator never had before; good. But an alliance presupposes an object beneficial to both parties; and the practical ques-tion which Mr O'Connell has now to solve is— whether some common object of this sort may not

Where is the League? We ask it not derisively, for we are perfectly conscious that they can retort the question—Where is the Complete Suffrage Union? The North Lancashire election came off without a contest. We hope now the friends of free trade will be satisfied that we were not so egregiously mistaken some year or two since, when we represented the attainment of the end which they thought to be within their grasp as a sheer impossibility under the present system. The re-turn of Mr Clifton for North Lancashire shows that the constituent body is as little to be relied upon as parliament itself. The League, we understand, is actively employed in attending to the registration of voters. This is wise. Nor do we think it will be found in the end to be beside their purpose to register men holding democratic opinions, in common with the principles of free trade. We have received a letter complaining that, in one district at least, this policy has been eschewed. Of course we have no right to find fault, but we cannot but think that the League, if it sanction such exclusive practices by its agents, is not taking the most enlightened view of its own interests. We could wish to see our complete suffrage friends more active in this department of political labour. It is a field which can never be cultivated without some profitable returns, and, if properly entered upon, and fairly occupied, would soon produce an entire change in the present aspect of things.

More news from Tahiti—disastrous news. A

conflict between the French and the natives has

occurred, in which both parties suffered severely, and the latter were defeated. From all present appearances, it would seem that France will find the Protectorate of Tahiti a very inconvenient, expensive, and unprofitable undertaking. They cannot colonise it. It is perfectly useless for all the purposes of their commerce. No alchemy which they can employ can extract from it any addition to their national glory; and to our thinking, and we dare say to their own, they would be very glad gracefully to get rid of it. We see that a memo-rial to Louis Philippe is in the course of signature at Manchester, entreating him to withdraw his forces from the island of Tahiti and to recognise its independence. Whatever may become of it, this strikes us as a far more appropriate mode of interposing for the safety of our missions in that quarter than some which have been lately adopted; and we earnestly hope that the example may be extensively followed, and that the Christianity of this land may not be ashamed to stand up in the presence of royalty and read him a lecture upon his past errors and his present duty.

There is another movement in Manchester which has our cordial approbation. In addition to the splendid subscription now being raised to provide public walks for the benefit of the inhabitants, the town council are bestirring themselves to remove some of the evils connected with the dwellings of the poor. Mr Prentice, at the meeting of that body some days since, made an able speech, founded on the facts revealed in the first report of the commissioners appointed for inquiring into the state of large towns and populous districts, and moved the following resolution, which was well-supported, and carried unanimously:—

"That in addition to the improvements named in the recently obtained act, the improvement committee be recommended to make arrangements with the owners of property for the purchase of such buildings as obstruct the thorough ventilation of small courts and alleys, with the view of promoting the health and comfort of the working-classes who reside therein."

The Queen remains in Scotland, enjoying a retirement as perfect as prying visitors and peeping reporters will allow her to have. Her return is fixed for the 1st of October.

THE UNIVERSAL PAUSE.

STILLNESS reigns undisturbed. Every wind has dropped. Political agitation, for the present, has ceased. We have had three years of boisterous commotion in the political atmosphere—gale suc-ceeding gale from different points of the compass. There was the anti-corn-law movement, which swept in such rushing and roaring blasts across the land, that most men expected to see monopoly torn up by the roots and laid prostrate on the plain. There was the operative hurricane-sudden, awful, for a brief moment irresistible, accompanied by lightning, and causing, in some in-stances, loss of life. There was the repeal tempest, which, after gathering unobserved in the west, hung the meridian with lurid clouds, and rent the air with the thunder of many voices, threatening, at times, to level some of the more prominent towers of oppression with the dust. There have been minor gusts and meteoric phenomena, strong or important enough to attract notice, if not to excite alarm. But one by one they have passed away. Nothing is heard but a low wail at intervals, now in this quarter, then in that—a dying memento of past activity. The elections for South and North Lancashire indicate an exhaustion of the energies of the League; Complete Suffrage, regarded as a movement, seems to have sunk to rest; and repeal is gently subsiding into a series of feasts—a succession of moderate and local breezes, which no ministry need fear.

Various causes may be assigned for this general lull in the political world, to each of which we may profitably advert; for through the medium of each we may catch a glimpse of duty.

In the first place, then, the pause is a natural one. Nations, like individuals, require an alternation of rest with labour. All excitement is spasmodic-and will be followed by intervals of exhaustion. Organisation, just in proportion to its efficiency, is the sum total of numerous active agencies moving in order upon the same point. The central power which, in each case, is brought to bear upon the legislature, is fed by many streams, which again are made up of countless rills, all of them the result of industry and self-sacrifice somewhere. It is easy enough, and moreover common, to blame those who have in hand the conduct of great movements, whenever they display symptoms of a relaxation in their efforts. The truth is that, in most instances of the kind, the suspension of active effort is a necessity which cannot be resisted. The few men in a remote village who gave time, money, personal activity, and spirit, to the creation of one of those little rills of power to which we have already alluded, discouraged by want of success, and getting tired of incessant labour which brings them no return, withdraw, not formally, but practically, from the business of agitation; and, thenceforth, as a matter of course, that particular village ceases to swell the stream into which it ran, with its quota of funds and of exertion. Like produces

like. The causes which operate in one locality, operate more or less in all. Every important tri-butary which once received life from the extremities, and poured it in a full tide into the central reservoir, indicates a general falling off—and they who are condemned for not wielding their power, have, in reality, no power to wield. All this is natural, and can excite surprise among those only who are not observant of great social laws. To this universal exhaustion we ascribe, to a considerable extent, the present universal lull. It shows no recoil of opinion—but merely that the force of passion is spent, and demands rest in order to its recovery.

To this cause must be added the unlooked-for revival of trade and commerce. The confession is not a little humiliating, but truth compels us to make it, that patriotism, at least that which passes under the name, is little else than an effort to better our own position. When the course of legislation gripes us, cuts off from us numerous sources of profit, or paralyses our best efforts to get along, we become very deeply and feelingly impressed with a sense of the benefit which would accrue to the country, from certain projected alterations. We dignify our personal wishes with the appearance of disinterestedness, and argue ourselves into the pleasing belief, that justice, philanthropy, and even religion, claim those services which we are willing to render. And so long as political or legislative changes seem to be the most direct and only available path-way to an improvement of our own circumstances, we crowd about the gate which stands at its entrance, and knock loudly, and cry lustily, and profess stoutly, if, perchance, we may influence in our favour those who keep the key. Presently, however, reviving trade opens a door, not, indeed, to our country, but to ourselves. Off we scamper on the instant. Benevolence is forgotten. Religion calls after us in vain. We have something else to do-we have brighter prospects to realise. Positively, we must attend to our own affairs. Cannot others take their turn at agitation? The cause is very important—very; we wish it all success—we shall be most happy to hear of its triumph—but just now we are quite unable to give it our personal attention—the pressure of business absolutely forbids the sacrifice.

Add to all this, the benumbing influence exerted by that disagreeable consciousness which can only fully be described in those two words, "We can't." To some such consciousness, we suspect, the existing lull is mainly owing. The advocates of each great movement started with an exulting expectation of being able to do something, and looked rather contemptuously upon the pretensions of all others. Each has put forth itself in convulsive efforts—wishing, hoping, confident, agonising, till at last, spent with toil, and quite out of breath, each finds that it has succeeded only in straining its own back, and humbling its own pride. Aristocracy has wrestled with each in succession-" one down, the other come on "and has proved too strong for all. We might have given them all the power which the executive and administrative departments of government could have a provided the country of the countr ment could have supplied them with, and yet have beaten them. But now that they have made themselves masters of the representation, and can turn that which was meant for the defence of popular interests into their most destructive instrument of aggression—the odds against us are too many. We might have stormed a hostile too many. We might have stormed a hostile House of Commons if we could have commanded the constituencies—but since they now form the outworks of our foes, what chance have we of present success? We all disclaim a resort to physical force—we all mean to effect the changes we seek by legal and constitutional means. What hope remains, then, of an early triumph? What present prospect is there of carrying the electors by assault? The League have tried it—need we say, they have tried it in vain?

It seems to us tolerably clear, therefore, that the lull will continue yet awhile. May it not be turned to good account? We think it may—and we will briefly suggest how.

First, then, our efforts should be employed, to raging the growth of opinion. We shall call upon men to act, in vain, for some time to comewe shall not so vainly call upon them to think. Put information before them—ply them with arguments—gently attempt the removal of prejudices—give them illustration upon illustration—and, whilst prosperous times last, be contented with this. Men will read for their own amusement, and with a kind of good natural and wi and with a kind of good-natured predisposition to be convinced, so long as things go well with them, and active exertion is not required of them. They will thus, in theory, be gradually won over—and, when next the shoe pinches, and their discontent seeks to embody itself, they will, without doing violence to their previous views, throw themselves into a movement which, but for such preparation, they would have shunned.

Secondly, the interval of rest may be very usefully employed, by the leaders of every popular movement, in conferring with each other, and in endeavouring to ascertain whether some basis of

union may not be agreed upon, whereby all bond fide reformers, all who are wishing well to, and caring for, the people, may be brought to act together. We have a common obstacle in our way—and the removal of that obstacle, as it must precede the success, so it must be brought about by the cordial co-operation, of all the movement

Lastly. The present is the most opportune time for attending to the registration of voters. We believe that in most of our manufacturing, and in some of our larger agricultural, boroughs, the constituencies might be rendered thoroughly deconstituencies might be rendered thoroughly democratic, by simply putting all upon the register who are entitled to be there. The legal decision which admits lodgers whose rent amounts to £10 a year to be qualified as burgesses, has opened a wide door to the friends of the people, if they will only be wise enough to avail themselves of it, at once. We say, at once-for conservatism will soon corrupt this class, as it has done all others, unless the advocates of progress are on the alert. In this sense, the adage is doubly true—" He gives twice, who gives quickly."

QUEEN-HUNTING.

ROYALTY has annoyances peculiar to itself. Its ease and comfort are perpetually interrupted by a species of vermin more troublesome than any with which low-born subjects are tormented. They have all the agility of the flea, combined with the adhesiveness of the tick. They hop from place to place with surprising celerity—and whilst royalty remains, no sense of decorum is strong enough to remains, no sense of december we, in common remove them. To her Majesty we, in common with the rest of our countrymen, have conclusive reasons for believing that they are the most worry-ing and irritating animals which infest her retirement. There is no getting away from them. On board the steamer, within-side the traveling carriage, down in the saloon, up in the bed-chamber, abroad in every excursion, at church whenever it is attended, the Queen is made the victim of reporters. What she eats, when she laughs, the dress she wears, the casual remarks she utters, her whereabouts every hour of the day, the very length of her foot-mark—all is noted down, and published to the whole world as interesting gossip. If her Majesty dined, chatted, walked, dressed and un-dressed, lived, in fact, her domestic life, in a glass case, outside of which millions of eyes were staring, she could hardly be more persecuted than she is at this moment. Thirteen reporters, we are told, hover about her and dog her steps—thirteen eavesdroppers of the press-thirteen paid men, worse than Sir James Graham, who not only violate conventional privacy, but blab the results of their prurient curiosity to all Europe. What an enviable position for a lady! Alas! poor Queen!

The conductors of those journals, whose columns of large type daily trample upon good taste, gallantry, and loyalty, have been blamed, and not without reason, for degrading themselves, and their broad-sheets, by such offensive practices. And, doubtless, they could, if they would, frown down the annoyance. But the line of conduct which they pursue pays, we suppose—and whilst editors are encouraged to read homilies to the public on good behaviour in the presence of royalty, all the dictates of delicacy are coolly set at nought, because something "handsome" is to be realised by so doing. We suggest to these gentlemen, for such we believe they consider themselves to be, the propriety of entering under a distinct head in their annual balance sheet the extra profit by this means secured. They might put it thus—"To playing Paul Pry to Queen Victoria, and filching from her the privacy she seeks"—so much. "If the reading public demand such information," they excuse themselves by saying, "they must of course the annoyance. But the line of conduct which excuse themselves by saying, "they must of course be supplied." In other words, any meanness must be stooped to which public taste renders profitable.
Faugh! It is time that this pandering to curiosity
were hunted down, and destroyed. It is worse
than letter-opening. It beats the boy Jones, for his was not a mercenary passion. It is as rascally a species of corner-hunting, under-bed-creeping, closet-occupying baseness, as can be found ex-hibited within the realms of Great Britain.

In this matter, however, the public are chargeable with being "accessories after the fact." said that the journalists pay them a bad compliment in supposing that the gossip anent the Queen, unscrupulously raked up from all quarters, suits their taste. Bad as it is, however, we fear it is a just one. Loyalty has been interpreted as if it meant idolatry—and it seems to enter into the imaginations of but few, that the occupant of the

there is no reason why the world should stand agape. That blind veneration which measures her foot-prints, and cherishes the mire from off the sole of her goloshes, does far more dishonour to those who indulge in it, than honour to her towards whom it is meant to be shown. When people lose their self-respect, their adulation becomes disgusting. Let the English people look to this—and, for that matter, the Scotch too. Their staring wonderment whenever the Queen appears among them is a disgrace to their national character, and must needs be a terrible annoyance to her Majesty at all times. But when she is known to wish for privacy, all classes ought to set their faces against the infliction upon her of a daily column of scandal in the public journals. One would think we were a nation of barbarians.

In conclusion, that our gravity may be turned up with wit, we beg to line it with the following facing from *Punch*, the great moralist of the age:—

facing from Punch, the great moralist of the age:

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on each and every of our royal movements, it has been, and is, the custom of sundry weakly-disposed persons, known as "Our own Correspondents," "Our Private Correspondents," and others, to write, and cause to be printed, absurd and foolish language, touching ourself, our Boyal Consort, and beloved babies,—it is our will and pleasure that such foolish practices (tending as they really do to bring royalty into contempt) shall be discontinued; and that henceforward all vain, silly, and sycophantic verbiage shall cease, and good, straightforward, simple English be used in all descriptions of all progresses made by ourself, our Royal Consort, and our dearly beloved children. And furthermore, it shall be permitted to our royal self to wear a white shawl or a black shawl, without any idle talk being passed on the same. And further, our beloved Consort shall, whenever it shall so please him, "change his round hat for a naval cap with a gold band," without calling for the special notice of the newspapers; and further, that our beloved child, the Princess Royal, shall be permitted to walk "hand in hand" with her royal father, without exciting such marked demonstrations of wonderment at the familiarity, as have been made known to me by the public press. Be it known, that the Queen of England is not the Grand Lama; and further be it remembered, that Englishmen should not emulate the vain idolatry of speech familiar in the mouths of Eastern bondsmen. Victoria Regina. Given at Blair Athol. vain idolatry of speech familiar in the mouths of Eastern bondsmen. VICTORIA REGINA. Given at Blair Athol, Sept. 16, 1844.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FROM THE ANTI-PODES.

IT is seldom that the opportunity is afforded us of passing commendation upon the acts of colonial governments. Usually they have embodied in the most revolting shape all those principles of injustice and rapacity, which, at home, are covered, for decency's sake, with a specious and shining exterior. It was the remark of a great theologian, and one of the most eloquent men of his age, that it was necessary to go shroad into our colonies, in it was necessary to go abroad into our colonies, in order to see from the right point of vision the full signification of the passage "spiritual wicked-nesses in high places." A change, however—a most auspicious change would seem to have commenced, and the most recent and vivid illustration of it is to be found in the accounts brought from New Zealand, of an interview between Governor Fitzroy, and a large body of the natives, occasioned by the Wairau massacre. His excellency, addressing the New Zealanders in a brief but affecting speech, informed them that he had heard the English account of the massacre at Wairau, and had now come to hear the other side. Whereupon Rauparaha, a New Zealand chief, rose, and gave a simple, unvarnished narrative of the event, from its commencement to its close. After a silence of about half an hour, Governor Fitzroy addressed the natives as follows:

Fitzroy addressed the natives as follows:—

"Now I have heard both sides; I have reflected on both accounts, and I am prepared to give my decision. I, the representative of the Queen of England, the Governor of New Zealand, have made my decision, and it is this:—Hearken, O chiefs and elder men, to my decision. In the first place, the English were wrong: they had no right to build houses upon lands to which they had not established their claim—upon land the sale of which you disputed, on which Mr Spain had not decided. They were wrong in trying to apprehend you, who had committed no crime. They were wrong in marking and measuring your land, in opposition to your repeated refusals to allow them to do so, until the commissioner had decided on their claim. Had you been Englishmen, you would have known that it was wrong to resist a magistrate under any circumstances; but not understandmagistrate under any circumstances; but not understanding English law, your case was different. Had this been all, had a struggle caused loss of life in the fight, wrong and bad as it would have been in the sight of God, I could not have blamed you so much as the English. The very bad part of the Wairau affair, that part where you were so very wrong, was the killing men who had surrendered, who trusted to your honour as chiefs. Englishmen never kill their prisoners: Englishmen never kill men who have surrendered. It is the shocking death of these unfortunate men that has filled my mind with these unfortunate men that has filled my mind with gloom—that has made my heart so dark—that has filled me with sorrow. But I know how difficult it meant idolatry—and it seems to enter into the imaginations of but few, that the occupant of the throne is neither more nor less than a woman—descended, like all others, from Eve—having, like all others, a body and soul—human faculties, and nothing more—huuan infirmities, and nothing less—appetites such as we are familiar with—senses just like those of any other individual. There is nothing really wonderful in the fact that the Queen laughs—women sometimes do; nor that she rejoices in fine weather—why should she not? The opening of her lips is not a miracle, but an event quite in the order of nature—and when she speaks,

consent of the other, but not unwillingly. By such measures we shall receive mutual advantages. The natives must not interfere with Englishmen who have settled on land fairly purchased: the English shall not encroach upon land which the natives have not fairly sold. No path, nor cultivation, nor burying-ground, shall be taken or encroached upon by any Englishman, except by the general desire of the natives to whom it belongs. When there is any mistake or doubt about boundaries of purchase, appeal must be made to the law. The law will see justice done, and I will be responsible for its execution by properly qualified persons. Recommending you to the advice of your best friends, the missionaries, the proprietors and officers of government, I now bid you farewell, and wish you all health, and the blessing of God."

The manly simplicity, the directness of purpose, the enunciation of sound principles, and the sterling good sense characterising this address, commend it to our warmest admiration, and prompt us to say to our government at home, "Go thou and do likewise." Had those who preside over the administration of our colonial affairs but uniformly acted upon the plan here described, how differently the page of history would have been filled, and what splendid results might by this time have been realised! It is never too late to learn. Let us hope that men occupying a higher station than Governor Fitzroy, will be duly impressed with the moral dignity of his conduct, and deign to profit by a good example from the antipodes.

PROVINCIAL.

NORTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—The nomination of the candidates to represent the northern division of the county of Lancashire, vacant by Lord Stanley's resignation, took place at the castle, Lancaster, on Friday. The proceedings did not excite much interest. Mr Townley Parker proposed, and Mr Charles Swainson seconded, the nomination of John Talbot Clifton, Esq., of Lytham hall. Mr Joseph Livesey, of Preston, then came forward and pro-posed Sir Thomas Potter, and after he had delivered an effective free trade speech, sadly mauling Mr Clifton, and much interrupted by that gentleman's supporters, the name of the second candidate was withdrawn, and Mr Clifton declared duly elected. The new member then addressed the meeting with those convenient generalities, that become a landlord in addressing tenants and inferiors, such as that "he would support the government as long as that government remained conservative;" and would support the commercial and agricultural interests of the country and the cause of the poor. He would oppose free trade. At the conclusion of his address, Mr Brooks, of Manchester, presented himself, and put Mr Clifton to a very unpleasant cross-examination, in spite of the clamour of that gentleman's friends. The young senator finally escaped these searching queries by wrapping himself in the mantle of aristocratic dignity, and refusing to answer the questions put to him. After a vote of thanks to the high sheriff, the proceedings terminated. The Manchester Times thus describes Mr Brooks' reception, previous to the successful interference of the high sheriff:— The new member then addressed the meeting with

John Brooks, Esq., of Manchester, here presented himself to put some questions to the candidate, and an attempt was made for some time to defeat his object by clamour, which was mixed with hearty laughter and cheers, in consequence of the cool and steady pertinacity with which Mr Brooks baffled its aim. The following

will give some idea of the scene :-Mr Brooks: Before I commence-

Mr Brooks: Before I commence—
Clamour by the tories.
Mr Brooks: Before I commence—
Clamour by the tories.
Mr Brooks: Before I commence—
Clamour by the tories.
And so each party went on for about ten minutes, the high sheriff not attempting to put down the disgraceful noise made. The repetition of the words "Before I commence," and the clamour which followed it invariably, not inaptly called to mind, sinking as it did into a matter-of-course and monotonous repetition of sounds, the portions of the church service where the responses occur.

The tory party, we learn from the Preston Chronicle, evinced their "smartness" by the following trick:—

trick:—

"Immediately after the announcement of a vacancy in the representation of North Lancashire, an agent of the conservative party purchased from the clerks of the peace every disposable copy of the register for this division, which, in case of a contest, would have very much inconvenienced an opponent, leaving him almost without the means of knowing who were the 'free and independent electors' to whom he had to pay his respects. As there is no probability of a contest, the 'sharp practisers' have gained nothing by this step, except the possession of an immense quantity of what will be mere waste paper. The trunk makers and butter merchants may therefore look out for bargains."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. (From the Somerset Gazette.)

A public meeting was convened at the Friends' meeting house, Taunton, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst, to consider the evils caused by capital punishment. We have never seen the place so full, and numbers went away unable to obtain accommodation.

Captain Browne, R.N., presided, and, having opened the business of the meeting, called upon

The Rev. J. BISHOP, who moved the first resolution, denouncing capital punishments as contrary to the spirit of Christianity. He pointed out that Christ had annulled the retaliatory laws, which were neces-sary under the Mosaic dispensation; and that, al-though many enormities were practised in his name, they were opposed to the precepts of him who taught us to forgive and love our enemies. To answer the

plea that the murderer deserved to die, it was enough to show that, were we to be judged by our deserts, by an all-holy God, we should all have cause to tremble. It was terrible to think that the very persons who had most need of time for repentance were those who were thus hurried into the presence of God. Crime was a madness, and the criminal should be treated like a dangerous madman, secluded from the world, and suitably corrected, till the disease had left him. He could remember the time when executions were much more frequent than they are now, and the effect was very injurious. Mr B. very foreibly reprehended the levity of many of those who had visited Taunton, as if they were going to a fair.

The resolution was briefly seconded by Joseph

THOMPSON, Esq.

JOHN BROWNE, Esq., moved the second resolu-

"That, as capital punishments can neither be remedial nor eformatory, and as experience proves that they are not exemdary, they do not answer the true end of punishment, and are herefore a wanton waste of life."

He testified his strong feeling of accordance in the

object of the meeting.
The Rev. R. L. CARPENTER seconded the resolution. He said that, if Christianity truly prevailed in the hearts of men, there would be no need of governments at all. The New Testament, however, recognised the necessity of them, so long as there were many who were not brought under the power of the gospel. If there were governments, there must be penalties attached to their laws, but they must be wise and equitable. Punishment should be as certain as possible; but it was notorious that many were unwilling to prosecute for capital offences, that juries were reluctant to convict, and that the chances of escape were thus much greater. He instanced the comparative impunity with which forging was committed when death was the penalty. There should be degrees of punishment, proportionate to the enormity of the offence; but the same death awaited the murderer, whether he was led away by sudden passion, or had long plotted and barbarously perpetrated his crime. There should be the power of recalling a wrong verdict—when evidence was only circum-stantial, and such cases frequently occurred—many innocent men had been hung, and who could remit the penalty to them? Punishment should be reformatory. It was sad to contrast the large sums spent in punishing crime, with those expended to prevent it, by instructing the people. He hoped to see the It was sad to contrast the large sums spent it, by instructing the people. He hoped to see the time when the whole system of penal jurisprudence should be changed, and the jailor should be regarded as a surgeon to a hospital containing complicated cases of moral disease which he would assist in curing. It was palpable that the punishment of death was not reformatory. Some regarded it as exemplary; yet, ought a man, for the sake of others, to be punished more than was just? He adduced facts, however, to prove, that violent crimes diminished as executions decreased; and the reason was, that they excited the passions of men, and fostered their sanguinary and vindictive feelings, like the gladiatorial guinary and vindictive feelings, like the gladiatorial combats in ancient Rome, or the bull fights in Spain:

when, however, there was the appearance of skill and courage, to mitigate the horror. Mr E. H. Burrington moved the third resolu-

"That public executions have manifestly a brutal and demo-ralising effect upon the public mind, and cause more crime than they prevent."

He enlarged on the topics touched on by Mr Car-

penter, showing that the chance of crime diminished as education increased; and alluded to a recent instance to show that a jury had acquitted persons about whose guilt there was no doubt, to prevent the horrors of an execution. Our laws were more sanguinary than those of the French under Napoleon, and the proportionate amount of crime was much greater. Capital punishments brutalised the mind, and he was much shocked at women, espe-

cially, for attending executions.

The Rev. S. Duck, in seconding the resolution, adverted to the disgraceful scenes which attended the late execution; many had retired after it to the public houses, and he had heard of many fights. He himself, when young, had witnessed an execution of a person who, when it was too late, was proved to have been innocent; and he was convinced that the effects on those who beheld such sights was very injurious. He adverted to the late horrid event at Nottingham, and remarked that it could not be ima-

Nottingham, and remarked that it could not be imagined that crowds would be guilty of profane or disgusting language — of theft, and passion, and drunkenness—who had resorted together for any moral or religious purpose.

J. H. B. CARSLAKE, Esq., moved the fourth resolution—"That the following address to her Majesty be signed by the chairman, on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded to Sir James Graham for presentation:—

To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

"May it please your Majesty—
"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the borough of Bridgewater, have assembled in public meeting, to take into consideration the punishment of death, in consequence of the execution at Taunton of Jeal Fisher, for murder, an Wednesday, Sentember 4th. Joel Fisher, for murder, on Wednesday, September 4th, which was attended by many persons from this town

which was attended by many persons from this town and neighbourhood.

"We beg most humbly and dutifully to represent to your Majesty our deep conviction that the punishment of death ought not, under any circumstances, to be inflicted by human beings on their fellow-men; we believe it to be unchristian and impolitic, for the following

mong other reasons:—
"Because conviction is more rare when the parties concerned, as prosecutors, witnesses, or jurors, appre-hend that, if the criminal is found guilty, they shall be partners to his execution.

"Because there is no redress, if the innocence of the person who has undergone the sentence should afterwards be proved.

" Because no opportunity is given for the reformation of the criminal; and

"Because experience has demonstrated that public executions promote crime, rather than deter from it.

"That, most gratefully acknowledging the benefits which we have derived from your Majesty's benignant authority, we would hope that we may still enjoy from your Majesty's government the blessing of an entire abolition of capital punishment; believing, as we do, that such a measure would add much to the security of life and property, and add another splendour to your Majesty's reign; and we pray that your Majesty may long live to see the benefits of such an enactment."

Mr THOMAS CLARKE briefly seconded the resolution, stating the pleasure it gave him to see the im-proved state of the public mind on this subject, and the zeal which had been manifested on the present

Mr Francis Thompson read some statistical tables relative to the punishment of death in Belgium, from which it appeared, in a very striking manner, that crime diminished as executions decreased. He thought society had much to answer for in the case of Fisher; he had no education, and he had been rewarded for being a party to wholesale murder at Waterloo, when he had helped to kill persons who had never insulted him. Was it, then, surprising that he should resort to the same violence, when he considered himself as having just grounds for provo-

The resolution was carried unanimously, as were

all the preceding ones.

Abraham King, Esq., then moved—

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to Capt. Brown, R.N., for his kindness in presiding on this occasion, and also to the Society of Friends—who have always distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity—for the use of their meeting

He had not intended to say anything; but he felt that it was the duty of every member of society to do all in his power to promote the true happiness of society. He owned that he felt compassion for the man who had fallen a victim to those destructive tendencies which the nation who had employed him to fight were instrumental in exciting.

The Rev. R. L. CARPENTER seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and after being acknowledged by the chairman, the meeting separated.

The various addresses were listened to with marked attention, and we believe that much good will result from them.

We are glad to find that Taunton is not the only clace in which the subject of capital punishments as been taken up. We learn from the Gateshead has been taken up. We learn from the Gateshead Observer that "Dr Headlam has given notice to the Newcastle council, that on the 9th of October, he will submit to their consideration a motion on the subject of capital punishments, with a view to their abolition. The subject is in excellent hands, and its introduction well-timed. In a recent case, with which the country is yet ringing, there can be no doubt that the prisoner escaped conviction solely because there existed an infinitesimal amount of legal doubt, which made the jury shrink from a ver-dict that should give him into the hands of the state

NOTTINGHAM PEOPLE'S COLLEGE. - Our readers, says the Nottingham Review, will recollect that, some time since, we announced that a number of philanthropic individuals had associated themselves tothropic individuals had associated themselves to-gether for the purpose of establishing a college in this town, on the same principles as the Sheffield college, accessible to all classes of the people. Al-though large sums have been subscribed, more money is wanted to enable the committee to com-mence the erection of a suitable building. Efforts of are now making, and we hope the feal patriots of this locality will not allow the completion of the scheme to be retarded for want of funds. The following suggestions have been made for the formation of this establishment:—

"The institution is intended to afford a sound education for boys above the age of nine, in day classes, and for young men in morning and evening classes. The name of the institution to be 'The People's College;' the first master to be called the principal—the pupils, students. A building, containing suitable class rooms, and one large lecture room, to be raised by voluntary contributions, and to be vested in twenty trustees, chosen by the donors, for the benefit of the people of Nottingham and neighbourhood for ever. The management to be entrusted to a board of twenty-four members, who shall be elected by ballot—two-thirds by the donors, and one-third by the parents of the students. The day classes to meet in the morning from nine till twelve, and in the afternoon from two till four. The morning classes from six till eight, and the evening classes from seven The institution is intended to afford a sound educa from six till eight, and the evening classes from seven till nine o'clock, or at such hours a venient. Day students not to be under the age of nine years; and those of the morning and evening classes not under fourteen years, except they be also day students. No student to receive gratuitous instruction; no religious test to be required."

THE LATE HOUR SYSTEM. - The movement for shortening the hours of business still progresses. The Colchester tradesmen (with only two exceptions) have agreed to close their shops at eight o'clock throughout the year. A public meeting on the subject was held last week. At Liverpool the movement, under the conduct of an active commitmovement, under the conduct of an active commit-tee, appears to be progressing most favourably. On Wednesday evening a public meeting on the sub-ject was held at the Music hall, over which the mayor (Thomas Sands, Esq.) presided, and was sup-ported by many influential inhabitants. A report from the committee was read, from which we find the amount of their exertions since their appointment in April last :-

"They issued two addresses—the one to the inhabitants, and the other to the tradesmen, of the town. Of the former 28,000 copies were distributed from house to

house, and of the latter 4,000 copies were forwarded to the principals of trading establishments.

"For the purpose of eliciting and announcing the opinions of the inhabitants, the services of two individuals were engaged to canvass the residents in the principal streets, and to obtain their signatures to the declaration adopted at the last meeting. By this means more than 10,000 persons—most of whom are leads of families—have affixed their names to it, and thus virtually stand pledged to discountenance the practice of late shopping. The refusals with which the canvassers have been met have been few in number, and the reasons

late shopping. The refusals with which the canvassers have been met have been few in number, and the reasons assigned for the most part too trivial to notice.

"Shortly after the meeting the committee were gratified by the official notification that forty of the booksellers and forty of the ironmongers had determined to close at the appointed hour. Other tradesmen have followed their example, some of whom have intimated lowed their example, some of whom have intimated their resolution by letter, either to the worshipful chair-

man or to the secretary.
"Within the last few weeks a declaration has been prepared for signature by the principals, expressive of their determination to close their establishments after the 1st of October at that time. The committee, how-ever, regret to announce that this measure has failed of

"The effect of the operations, which have been here conducted, has extended to other parts of the empire. Public meetings have been held in Bath, Bristol, Hull, Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Dundee, Edinburgh, and other important provincial towns. The Conference of the Wesleyan methodists have taken into favourable consideration a memorial upon the subject. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, some time since, commended the example of Liverpool, from the bench, to the notice and imitation of the citizens of the metropolis, and expressed imitation of the citizens of the metropolis, and expressed his sense of obligation to our own chief magistrate, for the promptitude and zeal with which he has espoused

Excellent addresses were delivered by Messrs Ferguson, Bevan, Cropper, John Smith, Blackburn, Hodgson, and Dr Beaumont, and the following resolution was passed:—" That his Worship the Mayor be respectfully requested to urge on the town council or the market committee the adoption of a system that will have the effect of earlier closing the public markets." The Oxford Chronicle informs us:—"The tradesmen of Banbury have agreed to the plan now so generally adopted in most of the principal towns in England—viz., the earlier closing of their shops. The drapers, clothiers, hosiers, and hatters, have agreed to close their shops at seven o'clock from October to February; at eight in March, April, August, and September; and during the three summer months at nine. Most of the grocers have consented to close at eight, all the year through; and the remainder of the tradesmen, with a few trifling exceptions, have engaged to close at seven in the winter, and eight in the summer." The following truth, although oft adverted to, will bear repetition:—"If the ladies will only resolve to make their own purchases, and allow and instruct their household and domestics to make theirs, early in the day, then the necessity of keeping the shops open so late will be put an end to. It is late buyers who make late sellers."

LIBERATION OF MR O'CONNELL.—On Monday evening the Irish repealers of Birmingham, and others friendly to Mr O'Connell, dined at the house of Mrs Gateley, Old Meeting street, to celebrate the liberation of that gentleman from prison. Upwards of one hundred persons set down to dinner there of one hundred persons sat down to dinner, there having been applications from many more than could be accommodated. Mr Councillor Baldwin presided as chairman; and, after the removal of the cloth, proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were warmly received. The health of Mr O'Connell next followed, and was received with loud applause, and responded to by Mr Molloy, who, with Mr Ivers, Mr Oram, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting at length, on the various topics to which the toasts of the evening gave rise. On Tuesday, we learn from the Worcester Chronicle, a public dinner took place at Dudley for the same purpose. It was attended by about a hundred gentlemen. The meeting was enthusiastic in expressing its sympathy with the Irish.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR .-The Manchester people are not confining their exer-The Manchester people are not confining their exertions in sanatory improvement to the creation of a public park. A society for the preservation of ancient footpaths has, it seems, "averted the destruction of many cool, shady lanes, and preserved to the working classes many delightful walks." Following examples like these, the town council has begun to stir itself on the subject of the dwellings of the poor, and the ventilation of close courts and alleys; and an active member of the body, Mr Archibald Prentice, one of the editors and proprietors of the Mantice, one of the editors and proprietors of the Manchester Times, made a very excellent speech on the subject, at a recent meeting, and succeeded in getting the council to adopt a unanimous resolution, that a portion of its funds shall be appropriated to the purchase and removal of "such buildings as obstruct the thorough ventilation of small courts and alleys, with the view of promoting the health and comfort of the working classes." It is worth while to quote the description of Glasgow, given by Mr Prentice, the mover, as an example of the above truths—that men may learn to look behind the long stone screens which make a city's marnifecture:

truths—that men may learn to look behind the long stone screens which make a city's magnificence:—
Glasgow had been provided with splendid means of traffic; the streets were all built at right angles; and it was just such a town as a person would build if he were to lay down a plan beforehand upon paper. There were there what in America were called blocks of houses; you had a square block of buildings facing four principal streets—and so far all was well; but there was the inside of these blocks filled with narrow courts and alleys containing the residences of the poor, and here was an containing the residences of the poor, and here was an amount of squalid wretchedness, filth, and misery, which

required to be seen to be believed.

IRISH POPULATION IN MANCHESTER AND LIVER-POOL.—The total population of the borough of Man-

chester, in 1841, was 242,983, of which 30,304 were Irish; 14,353 males, and 15,951 females. The Irish population of Liverpool is 49,639; and the Irish population of the entire county, 105,916. About fourfifths of the Irish people in Lancashire are, therefore, to be found in Liverpool and Manchester. In Salford there were 3996 in 1841.

Long Leases.—We have been informed that Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., M.P., has given instructions that a draught of a lease on the Scotch principle of 19 years shall be prepared, with the view of submitting it to his tenantry for their acceptance. We feel assured that, if corn rents are connected with it, a great boon will be conferred on the tenantry, and a good example set to the country.—Chester Chro-

ADVANCE OF WAGES .- It is now generally understood that the operative spinners and power-loom weavers—indeed all hands employed in cotton mills in Lancashire—are seeking for an advance of wages; and, as hands are really scarce, and in some places not to be had, a general advance of wages seems not only probable, but almost certain. In some towns, as at Preston, a few of the masters have, it is said, consented to an advance; and this example is likely to be followed at Ashton, Hyde, &c. The period seems favourable for such a step, seeing the demand that exists for goods and yarns, as well as the prospect of the staple continuing both abundant and low in value for a long time to come.

ADULT EDUCATION.—A GOOD EXAMPLE.

are forming in connexion with the Hexham Me chanics' Institute, "to give instruction to uneducated youths, who are debarred, on account of their cir-cumstances, from the means of intellectual culture." This is true charity .- Gateshead Observer.

THE TAHITI AFFAIR.-In Manchester an elegant memorial, addressed to Louis Philippe, entreating him to withdraw his forces from the island of Tahiti and recognise its independence, has been signed by many of the ministers and deacons of the churches. It is to be presented through the French ambassador in London.

SUNDAY TRADING, GRAVESEND .- Mr James Gould, SUNDAY TRADING, GRAVESEND.—Mr James Gould, fruiterer, was charged by Inspector Oxley with having his shop, in Windmill street, open in the afternoon of Sunday, the 15th inst, and exercising therein his ordinary calling, contrary to the statute of the 29th Charles II. The defendant humbly submitted to their worships, that as fruiterers in London were allowed to sell fruit, under certain restrictions, on the Lord's day, the same indulgence would not be the Lord's day, the same indulgence would not be amiss in this town, where such a multitude of people congregated on that day, and required refreshments, of which fruit was the most grateful and the least injurious in every sense. Mr Oakes said, that there was such a clamour raised by certain parties against the magistrates for not suppressing Sunday trading, that they were determined to put a stop to it in every shape. He had no doubt but it was a hardship on the fruiterer and the public to prevent the sale of fruit on the Sunday, but it was imperathe sale of fruit on the Sunday, but it was impera-

tive on the magistrates to prevent it, as well as all other species of Sunday trading. Mr Gould was then ordered to pay 6s. 6d. expenses.

The New Medical Bill.—We perceive that the members of the medical profession in several of the large towns—Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Norwich, &c.—have, within the last few days, held public meetings, and passed strong resolutions condemwich, &c.—nave, within the last few days, field public meetings, and passed strong resolutions condemnatory of the leading provisions of the bill. They also recommend that their professional brethren throughout the kingdom should correspond and confer with each other, with a view to a powerful confederation against the bill when parliament shall again meet. The Globe describes the tendency of the bill as follows:

If carried out, it will reduce the medical profession to a level with mere handicraftsmen; and, by enabling the a level with mere handicraftsmen; and, by enabling the ignorant to practise the medical art without knowledge, will reduce the chances of success to the qualified practitioner. The poor will be tempted, by the offer of low charges, to entrust their own health, and that of their children, to the experiments of ignorant practitioners, who will promise to do much for little pay; while the credulous will be consigned, without protection from law, to the daring speculations of quacks.

Medicine is not, alas! the only thing in which the public is exposed to quackery. Political quacks, who treat the people as a parcel of helpless children, without the power or the will to look after their own concerns, are much more to be feared.

concerns, are much more to be feared.

THE POET CAMPBELL'S SON .- A commission de lunatico inquirendo was opened at the Ship inn, Wal-tham abbey, before Mr Commissioner Winslow and a special jury of sixteen gentlemen of the county of Essex, to inquire as to the state of mind of Mr Thomas Telford Campbell, aged forty, only son of the late poet, Mr T. Campbell, described in the commission as of "Dr Allen's asylum, High beach, Essex, bachelor." Mr Campbell having expressed a wish to be present, walked into the room unattended. He is about five feet five inches in height, dark complexion, very good-humoured countenance, with a stout, robust, muscular frame. He evinced no symptoms of a disordered intellect. Mr Moxon stated

toms of a disordered intellect. Mr Moxon stated the case to the jury:—

The trustees for the annual payment of a sum of money to Mr Campbell felt it unsafe to continue such payment until a jury had decided as to the state of his mind. It was about fourteen years since Mr Campbell's father had deemed it necessary for his protection to place him under the care of Dr Allen. Mr Campbell had continued to reside there up to the present time, but for the whole period from his first entering the establishment, he had been fully at liberty, without the slightest confinement or restraint, as Dr Allen deemed it a mild case, and only thought a little moral control necessary, such as restraining him from drink, to which necessary, such as restraining him from drink, to which he had formerly been accustomed. He was a great pe-destrian, frequently walking thirty or forty miles per day; in fact he was computed to have traveled over a

distance of 80,000 miles during his residence at High Beach Asylum. He was particularly attached to the neighbourhood of Woodford and Epping forest. He was perfectly harmless, but had several singular delusions. One was, that Ching's lozenges, which he had formerly taken, had got into his bones and destroyed his constitution; and he had some time since accustomed constitution; and he had some time since accustomed himself to lie down in the sun in the forest, in order, as he said, to evaporate Ching's lozenges out of his bones, and eradicate the diseases they had engendered. He took occasional dislike to some of the inmates at Dr Allen's. He had eaten part of the brains of an ox which had been just killed; he would have them warm from the head, without being cooked, and ate them without

Dr Allen stated, that Mr Campbell was formerly allowed only 6d. per day pocket money, but it had been latterly increased to 1s., as, although he had formerly latterly increased to 1s., as, although he had formerly drunk, he had only got intoxicated three or four times during the whole fourteen or fifteen years; and of late he had discontinued spirits, taking, as he said, oatmeal as a substitute, and he, in consequence, got better in health generally. Mr Campbell objected to wearing woolen garments, preferring corduroy trousers, as being lighter and better to walk in; for the same reason also, he wore generally a coat and waistcoat of cashmerette, or some equally light material. He (Dr Allen) had been twenty-five years conducting Highbeach Asylum, and had had great experience in cases of lunacy, and it was his opinion, that, although Mr Campbell was perfectly harmless, and very shrewd, yet that he laboured under certain delusions, and was decidedly of unsound mind. Mr Johnstone, surgeon, of Dover street, Picadilly, was Johnstone, surgeon, of Dover street, Picadilly, was also of opinion that Mr Campbell was not of sound mind. Mr Campbell himself observed, that the fact of a man being locked up in a madhouse for some years, would lead people to suppose he was mad. On the annoyances to which people were subjected in such establishments, none could form any idea who had never resided in them—none could imagine the effect of constant association with insane per-sons. He thought he had offended his father because he did not think enough of himself, and showed an indisposition to mix with society. Whatever decision the jury might arrive at, he was himself satisfied that he was perfectly sane. Mr Campbell throughout conducted himself with the greatest urbanity, coolness, and composure; indeed, no one could have supposed that he had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum, or that his intellects had been impaired. The jury, after a brief consultation, retired; and, after an absence of nearly an hour, the foreman announced that although he and another juror ob-jected to give a verdict at variance with the medical testimony, yet that fourteen jurors out of the six-teen were of opinion that Mr Campbell was of sound mind. A verdict was accordingly recorded "That Mr Thomas Telford Campbell was of sound mind." The verdict caused extraordinary sensation in the room. Mr Campbell immediately removed his luggage from Dr Allen's, and took elegant apartments at the house of the late Captain Sotherby, near Woodford.

PUBLIC WALKS AND PARKS .- The Phoenix Fireoffice of London has, quite unsolicited, subscribed £200 for the establishment of public walks and gardens in Manchester. A government agent has visited Sunderland, and surveyed and approved the site selected as a recreation ground for the inhabi-

James Cockburn Belany.—On Monday evening, a mob assembled at North Sunderland, and surrounded Belany's house, exhibiting three effigies with which they had previously paraded the streets; one representing the arch-fiend; the second, a wit-ness on the trial; and the third, Belany himself. The witness was set on fire at the gates in front of the house. Belany, exasperated by the annoyance, rushed out, and fired a pistol upon his tormentors, when they immediately proceeded to demolish the doors and windows—which was effectually accomplished in a few minutes. After this they entered the house, and destroyed everything that came in their way. Belany fied on firing the pistol, and, after a sharp pursuit, eluded the vigilance of his adversaries by secreting himself in a cornfield. Had versaries by secreting himself in a cornfield. Had he not escaped, it is more than likely that his life would have been forfeited.—The arch-fiend, like the witness, was set on fire; while the effigy of Belany was suspended by the neck from the chimney of a house on the opposite side of the road. But the work of destruction did not end here. The populace again assembled on Wednesday night, and burnt the

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Saturday evening, the 21st inst, about 7 o'clock, an alarm was given that a man was in the sea under the cliff opposite the Fort Cliff Crescent, Margate. Ropes were immediately procured from the Clifton baths, and out of a number of seamen present, Hammond Maxstead, a fine fellow, weighing 14 stone, and 45 years of age, volun-teered his services, and was lowered down the per-pendicular cliff 60 feet, and in a few minutes returned with his prize, William White, a youth of 18, covered with sea weeds. White, on being placed on terra firma, was so much exhausted as to be unable terra firma, was so much exhausted as to be unable to speak. He was taken to the Clifton baths, where he was most benevolently treated with proper restoratives, and in a short time was so far recovered as to give the following account of his fearful adventure: -"I was on the jetty to-night, and having heard that at low water I could go to the Clifton baths, I determined upon making the experiment, supposing that the tide was running down, instead of which it was rising. Finding, after a while, my mistake, I thought of returning to the jetty, but as the sea had then covered the chalk walks on the side of the cliff, I went back towards the Clifton baths, but was stopped by the large piece of rock which is only separated from the mainland at the top. I then threw myself into the sea with the intention of swimming

round the point, but the waves forced me in and out again, and knocked me about severely. Being now up to my neck in the sea, which was rising, and after looking into and about the caves of the cliffs, where the waves roared dreadfully, I again plunged forward to the point of the rock, and as I was found on the other side clinging to the cliff, I must have succeeded, although I know not how." Maxstead declined to receive any remuneration for adventuring

INCENDIARISM.—There have been more incendiary fires in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Suffolk. In consequence of the revival of incendiarism in the latter county, Sir Henry Bunbury, with the sanction of several magistrates and resident clergymen, has called a meeting to be held at Bury on the men, has called a meeting to be held at Bury on the 27th inst., "for the purpose of considering the fitness of forming a society in West Suffolk, with a view to the improvement of the condition of the labourer." — Another incendiary fire—the third which has taken place in the parish of Saxham, Suffolk, during the last fortnight took place on Saturday evening at a farm in the occupation of Mr Silverston.

A granary was fired in three places. By extraordinary exertions the flames were subdued after two
bean stacks, a stack of barley &c., had been consumed. It is generally thought that these fires are but the forerunners of another season of conflagra-tion, consequently the approaching winter is looked forward to with corresponding alarm and uneasiness.

Panic in a Chapel.—The congregation at the independent chapel (at Newbury) was thrown into great confusion during the service on Sunday evening last, by an alarm of fire. The minister was drawing towards the conclusion of his discourse, when a young woman in the gallery, being unwell, rose to go out, and one or two others accompanied her to render assistance. Just at the moment, a smell of burning was perceived, which led to the idea that the chapel was on fire, and that the parties in question were making their escape. Many persons, under this impression, hastily left their seats and rushed down stairs, and the panic spread so quickly, that the galleries were nearly cleared in a few minutes. A few persons, perceiving the groundlessness of the alarm, endeavoured to persuade their neighbours to keep their seats, but without success. In the mean time the congregation below, observing the disturbance in the gallery, caught the fright, and numbers, without reflection, rushed immediately to the doors, thus renection, rushed immediately to the doors, thus creating a real danger by running from one altogether imaginary. Happily no disaster occurred beyond the loss of sundry shawls and gloves, which disap-peared in the scramble. Quiet was soon restored, and the minister, after a few judicious remarks on the imprudence of yielding to such causeless alarms, concluded the service. It was afterwards found that the only cause for the smell of fire was the burning of a piece of brown paper with which the pew opener had just been lighting his taper.—Reading

JOHN KENYON WINTERBOTTOM, once mayor of Stockport, who left that town five years since in his carriage, returned, a week or two ago, a prisoner and in rags; and on Monday, the 16th inst., he was placed at the bar before his old friends and associates, and committed for trial on a charge of forgery.

Pigs and Paddies.—The other day a witty native of the Emerald Isle, who had no doubt been

reading the Westminster Review on railway fares, was seized with an inclination to try the experiment suggested by the evidence of Mr Hudson. He therefore presented himself at the railway-station in Liverpool, and engaged a pig-truck for Manchester by a merchandise-train. Contrary to the custom of his countrymen, he did not higgle about the charge and the contract was thefore quickly the charge, and the contract was thefore quickly closed. The train was on the eve of starting:—there was not a moment to lose—and not half-a-one was lost. Paddy filled his truck in a crack—with Irish reapers! "Stop! stop! you Irish blackguard!" exclaimed the clerk. "Don't you wish we may stop?" replied Pat with a chuckle, as the whistle shrieked and the train shot a-head. Stopping was out of the question; and Paddy and his party performed their trip at threepence a-piece, or a third of a farthing per mile!—Gateshead Observer.

IRELAND.

NATIONAL BANQUET TO O'CONNELL AND THE OTHER TRAVERSERS.

On Thursday evening the dinner to Mr O'Connell and his companions in prison took place at the Music hall, Lower Abbey street. There were seats laid out for 800 persons, and these being taken at an early hour, great numbers had who had not applied in time. The hall was almost without decoration. The mottos were, in the compartment of the gallery over the chair, "Remember the 30th of May, 1844," and on the opposite extremity of the hall, "The Repeal of the Union." The centre compartment to the right of the chair bore the words "Peace and Perseverance," and the opposite, "Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell." Mr O'Connell sat on the right of the chairman, Mr O'Brien, and to his right sat the Bishop of Ardagh, Right Rev. Dr Higgins. On the left of the chair sat the Lord Mayor, next him Lord Pfrench and the Bishop of Meath, Right Rev. Dr Cantwell. In the immediate vicinity of the chairman were Mr John O'Connell, Mr Steele, Mr Barrett, Mr Ray, Dr Gray, the Right Rev. Dr M'Nally, Hon. J. H. Hutchinson, Sir S. Bradsteret, Bart. Among the company generally were, the mayors and several aldermen and town-councillors of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Sligo, Clonmel, and Drogheds, the Bishop of Clogher, three presbyterian ministers, and one protestant rector, a Mr Tyrrell, Sir J. Power, and eight or ten repeal members of parlia-

Mr O'Hea, one of the secretaries, read the letters of apology for non-attendance, which being very numerous, took up a considerable time in the reading

There were no less than twelve letters from titular There were no less than twelve letters from titular Roman catholic bishops, who all of them expressed approval of the banquet, but who from various reasons could not attend. These included the primate, Dr Croly, Archbishop Murray, the Archbishop of Tuam, Dr Coen, bishop of Clonfert, Dr Kinsella, of Ossary, Bishops Blake, Foran, O'Beirne, O'Connor, Feeney, Dr Heely, and Dr Keantinge, of Ferns. Lord Stourton's health prevented his attendance. Lord Camoys was mortified circumstances would prevent his meeting with them "in celebrating the prevent his meeting with them "in celebrating the occurrence of this unlooked-for, but just blessing to your country and your distinguished countryman."
Lady Bellew, on behalf of Sir M. Bellew, Lord
Milltown, Sir R. Musgrove, Mr W. V. Stewart, the
O'Connor Don, Mr J. Searle, Mr Duncombe, and
Sir V. Blake, had each and all their apologies cut
and dry, and suited tor the occasion. Lords Shrewsbury and Kildare could not attend, while Mr Wyse gave a half promise to be present. The following are the replies of Mr Sharman Crawford, and Mr J. Sturge, of Birmingham:—
"Crawfordsburn, Sept. 16, 1844.

Sturge, of Birmingham:—

"Crawfordsburn, Sept. 16, 1844.

"Gentlemen—I regret that it is not in my power to be present at the banquet on the 19th instant, to which you did me the honour of inviting me; but permit me at the same time to assure you of my desire to join my fellow-countrymen in every constitutional mode of expressing our reprobation of the proceedings by means of which Mr O'Connell and his late fellow-prisoners were subjected to confinement, inflicted under the forms of law, whilst the essentials both of law and justice were scandalously violated—trial by jury, the palladium of British freedom, rendered a mockery—and the constitutional rights of the people invaded—I feel I may truly say, that if these proceedings had been affirmed by the highest court of appeal, the liberties, not only of Irishmen, but of Englishmen, would have ceased to exist.

"When I see this attack made upon the rights of Irishmen, by means such as no officer of the Crown would have dared to apply against Englishmen, even in the present imperfect state of British representation, I am confirmed in the opinion which I have long entertained, that these steps towards despotism arise from the circumstances of our representative condition. We have what is called a constitution, but what is really only the fragment of a constitution, but what is really only the fragment of a constitution. We have an Irish executive, with all its offices and appendages for the purposes of the state and law, preserved in its integrity, whilst the legislative branch—the parliament—has been annihilated, and, consequently, the executive governs with all the arrogance of irresponsible power. I feel the necessity of applying a remedy to this evil, and I wish, whilst I would secure the rights of Ireland by local representation, to confirm the connexion between the two countries by imperial representation. The joint action of these two principles would, in my judgment, secure the happiness, the prosperity, and integrity of the whole empire.

"I regret that I,

empire.
"I regret that I, in common with many true friends of Ireland, have the misfortune to differ from the distinguished leaders of the repeal agitation, in the propriety of admitting the federal principle in any reconstruction of the act of Union; but I anxiously hope that some means may be devised of removing the obstacles to means may be devised of removing the obstacles to united action among all those who agree on the common principle—that Ireland ought to have a representative body, with powers competent to give her the management of her own resources, and to protect her rights—and that all those whose hearts are warmed with the and that all those whose hearts are warmed with the love of country, whether catholic or protestant, who desire to draw forth the long-neglected industrial resources of Ireland, to recall her absentees, and to establish the rights of her people on a just and stable foundation, and thus create that national prosperity of which the elements exist in such abundance, may yet—before a long time elapses—be found working together, shoulder to shoulder, in a common struggle for national regeneration.

ration.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient Wm Sharman Crawford.

"To John L. Arabin and James O'Hea, Esgrs."

" Birmingham, 9th Month, 16th, 1844

"Birmingham, 9th Month, 16th, 1844.

"I am favoured with your obliging letter of the 11th, and beg to return my acknowledgments to the committee for the invitation to the banquet on the 19th instant.

"As I shall be prevented from attending, I trust my absence will not be attributed to any want of sympathy with my Irish brethren; for there is no public celebration in which I could have participated with more unalloyed satisfaction than in their present peaceful triumph.

"I earnestly hope that your generous countrymen will not in any manner identify the acts of the government with the sentiments of the people of England, comparatively few of whom have any voice in making the laws they are bound to obey, and who, I am persuaded, notwithstanding their own unredressed grievances, rejoice at the defeat of the attempts to crush your liberties, and the success of your efforts to obtain liberties, and the success of your efforts to obtain justice. Very respectfully, JOSEPH STURGE."

The usual toasts having been given, Mr E. B. ROCHE, M.P., spoke to that of the people.

The next toast, which was proposed by Mr Smith O'Brien, M.P., as chairman, was thus proposed to the meeting:—"Mr O'Connell's health and happiness, and that he may live to see the darling object of his life accomplished—the repeal of the union."

Mr O'CONNELL rose to return thanks. This was the signal for one of the most glorious bursts of applause ever heard. Every man rose as if with one impulse-hearts, hands, and voices were called into requisition, and the scene of enthusiasm which fol-lowed was indescribable. He said—

There cannot be one amongst you who supposes that I There cannot be one amongst you who supposes that I rise in order to pour out some sweet words to express my gratitude. No—I do not rise to express my gratitude. I rise for another, a better, a nobler purpose. From this post I call upon every man, of every creed, sect, and persuasion, throughout Ireland, to rally for Ireland [cheers]. The illustrious Grattan well said that he stood by the cradle of Irish independence, that he followed her to her grave. She is not, dead, my friends—she only sleeps, and here am I calling upon you to sound the trumpet for

her resurrection [cheers]. Gracefully she shall proceed in her career of liberty and happiness, gently bowing the head of allegiance to the English crown, but asserting firmly her right to be governed by her sons [cheers]. Ours is a country that ought to be free, and must be free. We are celebrating a triumph. A celebrated French general has rightly asserted that difficulty does not consist in obtaining victory, but in profiting by it [hear]. We have gained a victory—certainly without personal difficulty to ourselves, for it came at a moment that it was least expected, and when we anticipated that the dark bolt of ministerial injustice was shot closely on the door of our prison. At that very moment there came an unbolt of ministerial injustice was shot closely on the door of our prison. At that very moment there came an unseen hand, that shook to pieces every obstacle—the prison door was opened, and it was declared that Ireland had a right to take her measures to obtain legislative independence [loud cheers]. How are we to profit by it? By redoubling every exertion—by increasing every effort—by organising every peaceful energy—and by one and all being prepared to approach the parliament, at the commencement of the next session, with the united and combined voice of Ireland embodied in our petitions—giving England to understand that, as there is not rest for the wicked in the presence of the Almighty, so there shall be no rest from agitation until Ireland is righted [cheers]. What is our first duty in that agitation? Our giving England to understand that, as there is not rest for the wicked in the presence of the Almighty, so there shall be no rest from agitation until Ireland is righted [cheers]. What is our first duty in that agitation? Our first duty is to combine together the Irish of every sect and persuasion—to unite and combine all Irishmen of every gradation of opinion who agree with us in thinking one thing necessary—the repeal of the union [cheers]. I read with pleasure, though with some surprise, the letter of Mr Sharman Crawford. He seems to think that the leaders of the agitation have excluded the federal principle from their consideration, and will not act with those who are simply federalists. I am happy, from this spot—and I deem it part of my duty—to inform him that he is mistaken in that supposition. We prefer—most of us prefer—the simple repeal of the act of Union; but there is not one of us that would not be content to repeal the act of Union, and substitute a federal parliament ["hear," and cheers]. Not one. We have in the association numbers of persons who have joined us as federalists [hear, hear]. Mr Grey Porter has proclaimed himself a federalist, and in the name of the Irish—for I venture to speak in the name of the Irish people [cheers]—I propose that he should become the leader of that movement [hear]. I don't want to be a leader. I am quite satisfied to be driver [cheers and laughter]. Oh, sacred heavens! how can I look around this beautiful island, and not see that she contains all the material elements of the greatest prosperity [hear, hear]. Nature has endowed her with all the elements of greatness, happiness, and freedom—yet how comes it that she is not great, nor happy, nor free? She is no nation—she is a pitiful, pelting province, with a people who are everywhere the victims of distress, and would be the victims of despair, were it not for their virtues. How comes this, I ask? It is all the effects of the deleterious union, and the unhappy system of things which now exists must for ever exist insist that Irishmen shall have Ireland for themselves [hear, hear]. But there are men who decline to join us from an apprehension of religious ascendancy being one of the consequences of a repeal of the union. Ah, sir (turning to the chairman), if you thought so, you would not be in that chair to-night. As a catholic, I have seen nothing but evil effects from religious ascendancy, and I hate it too intensely to permit that the pure faith which I conscientiously profess, and which I think the best, should be contaminated by it. But, while we disclaim all idea of ascendancy on our own parts, it is a privilege all idea of ascendancy on our own parts, it is a privilege too odious that we should suffer it to be enjoyed by any too odious that we should suffer it to be enjoyed by any other party whatever. Equality, not ascendancy, is what we labour to attain, and the whole philosophy of our political principles may be comprised in this sentence—the smooth level of freedom—equal rights and equal liberties for all; but ascendancy or superiority to none [cheers]. This is our creed—we are struggling for the three greatest blessings that can be enjoyed by any people—a free press, freedom of education, and freedom of conscience. This is the reason why we frankly and warmly call upon our protestant fellow-countrymen to join us. Another impediment in the cause of repeal, is the alleged danger of a convulsion in property; but nothing was ever more absurd or irrational than any such apprehension, for the danger consists in not repealing thing was ever more absurd or irrational than any such apprehension, for the danger consists in not repealing the union. Property is not safe, and I will go the length of saying that it ought not to be so, while the present system of things continues. Every man's duty, day and night, is to consider how he can forward the cause of repeal. This is, therefore, the time for the anti-repealers who give in to the federal principle to come forward. All we want is to arouse the patriotism of Ireland. Is it not a country worth struggling for [cheers]? If a foreign foe were to invade the land, is it not a country worth fighting for [cheers]? If he Queen and the constitution required it, is it not a country worth dying for [cheers]? Oh, but there are some amongst the Irish who think the English are better able to govern them than they are to govern them selves—who think there is some superiority in the English. I wish some of those youths who think that were present, and I would ask them in that presence (pointing to the ladies), whether they would consent to (pointing to the ladies), whether they would consent to acknowledge Englishmen their superiors [cheers and laughter]. I envy the men that are younger than me, because they have more time to serve Ireland [a laugh], feeling what a precious treasure that is which the man possesses whose soul is devoted to the benefit of his possesses whose soul is devoted to the benefit of his native land [cheers]. Can there be a higher, a more ennobling emotion? Can there be anything calculated to produce more self-exaltation? Can there be anything more deserving of the approbation of others than the love of country—the love of father-land—the love of old Ireland? Yes, the day is coming—it's not distant—when the Irish shall have Ireland [cheering]. This is the period to call when Ireland [cheering]. when the Irish shall have Ireland [cheering]. This is the period to call upon Irishmen to rally round me, to be strictly peaceable, loyal, tranquil, but determined ["hear, hear," and cheering]. Active and energetic, submissive to the law, but full of love of country. Ireland, beloved Ireland, you shall be a nation again [cheers]. Christians of every denomination shall, under the angel wing of mutual benevolence, meet together and transact their worldly business without religious animosity—leave their differences in religion to be settled by piety, charity, and good will, and join together for the peace and happiness of fatherland [cheers]. Oh, is there not distinct evidence presented to English statesmen that their policy to this country is not prudent nor safe to continue? It was prophesied

that it would not continue. At the time the union was carried Lord Grey prophesied that the Irish people would find out the insult and insist upon retribution [cheers]. Repealers of every class, whether federalist or not, I call upon you to rally round me—the day is come—the hour is arrived—rally with me for Old Ireland and repeal. Mr O'Connell resumed his seat amidst great cheering. [The Times correspondent says Mr O'Connell was still evidently labouring under the cold of which he complained on Wednesday, and did not appear to enjoy his accustomed flow of spirits.]

Mr O'Connell then proposed the health of their chairman, which was drank with great enthusiasm, and suitably acknowledged. In the course of his remarks, Mr O'Brien read the following paper, signed by all the traversers but Mr O'Connell and his son:—

"At a meeting of the following state prisoners, confined in the Pilosoft."

remarks, Mr O'Brien read the following paper, signed by all the traversers but Mr O'Connell and his son:—

"At a meeting of the following state prisoners, confined in the Richmond prison, held in the governor's garden, on the 23rd of June, 1844, Mr T. Steele in the chair, Dr Gray read an article from the Standard newspaper of June 21, 1844, in which the following passage occurred:—"We cannot help repeating our opinion that the punishment of all the prisoners, except Mr Daniel O'Connell, might be mitigated with advantage to the public'—and proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr C. G. Duffy, and unanimously adopted:—'That, inasmuch as we have observed that the two organs of the government, the Herald and Standard, have suggested the expediency of mitigating the punishment allotted to all the state prisoners, except O'Connell, it is unanimously resolved that we cannot accept of such proposed mitigation upon any terms whatsoever, and that, should the government at any period propose such mitigation, we will reject it with contempt [loud cheers]. That, inasmuch as we are fully identified with O'Connell in the course he adopted for effecting the repeal of the legislative union, we hereby declare our determination that we will neither pay the fines imposed upon us, nor enter into the recognisances required of us by the sentence of the court of Queen's Bench, until the period of our illustrious leader's iniquitous imprisonment shall have expired " [much cheering].

The Chairman then gave in succession the following toasts:—"The health of the other liberated martyrs" (who, excepting Mr Duffy, severally addressed the company); "Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell;" and "the Roman catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland," which brought speeches from the Roman catholic bishops, Dr Ffrench, Dr Higgins, Dr Cantwell, and Dr M'Nally.

Mr T. Maguire, parish priest of Ballinamore, followed in a most amusing and humorous, but somewhat coarse speech, which the Times, not finding

lowed in a most amusing and humorous, but somewhat coarse speech, which the Times, not finding higher game, has pounced upon with the object of exposing the meeting to ridicule. We have room only for the concluding portion:

Not a man here hates England as England. No, no!

exposing the meeting to ridicule. We have room only for the concluding portion:

Not a man here hates England as England. No, no! Let England become just to us, and let us become just to England; for there is oppression in England as well as here. Do you not see her own people famishing, and committing suicide from starvation? I say, therefore, let England become just to us, and we will become peaceable to her. But until England learns justice, we shall never know peace. O'Connell has invented a moral screw [hear, hear]. Talk to me of your atmospheric attraction and power! Talk to me of your atmospheric attraction and power! Talk to me, sir, of the great original Archimedsan screw! But O'Connell has invented one stronger than all the others; for, by means of his moral screw, he says to the navy of England, "Go." and it cometh ["hear, hear," and cheers]. O'Connell says to the Rhadamanthus, "You want to preserve a kind of amphibious or dubious connexion in the territories of Queen Pomare—I say, come down here, get into the harbour of Kingstown, and then take the puff up and make a show of yourself at Waterford, a spectacle to men and angels." Then O'Connell begins to work his moral screw again, and says to the rest of the navy of England, "Ah, you want to be before Tangier, and you want to be before to the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of

[cheers].

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and responded to by Mr Grattan, M.P., and Mr C. Po-ELL, M.P.

The LORD MAYOR and Lord FFRENCH having returned thanks for themselves, and Mr Staunton (of the Register) on the part of the press, the company separated at a late hour.

MORE TRICKERY IN THE JURY LISTS .- According to Mr Pierce Mahony and the Dublin Evening Post the jury list for the ensuing year will be vitiated by neglects and omissions

new neglects and omissions:

"Notwithstanding the strict directions in the jury act," says the Post, "and also in the precept sent to each of the cess-collectors, that they should print and circulate their lists of qualified persons, in each of the parishes, early in August—notwithstanding all the remonstrances last year, that those provisions of the law had not been complied with—the duty still remains undone, in the middle of September. But the disregard of the law for the protection of trial by jury has been carried much further. Although the lists of the cess-collectors are returnable to the Clerk of the Peace before the 22nd August, the first return of those lists was not made until that day; and even then, three parishes only were returned. The last returns, required by law to be

in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace before the 22nd in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace before the 22nd August, were not in the possession of that officer until Friday last, the 13th September. But, even although thus held back, the provisions of the law requiring the previous printing and publication of the entire lists in the various parishes, had been wholly neglected. It is remarkable, also, that the entire number of jurors, common and special, now returned, amounts only to 5,175: last year, imperfect as the lists were, they exceeded this considerably; and it is notorious that there are at least 12,000 persons qualified to serve as jurors in the city of Dublin."

The Protestant Operative Association.—Mr O'Connell is threatened with an awkward rivalry in

O'Connell is threatened with an awkward rivalry in his English agitation. At a meeting of the Dublin Protestant Operative Association, last week, it was resolved that a simultaneous deputation should be sent to attend the same meetings with Mr O'Connell in England, to make known to the English people in the real phicat of the reneal movement is to "that the real object of the repeal movement is to bring about once again the general ascendancy of that intolerant religion which once enslaved all the world, and at present holds the greater part of Christendom in darkness, and is above all ambitious to trample upon that church of Christ which disenthralled England, and brought truth and liberty to the world."

A New Tory Movement.—A special meeting of the corporation of Dublin has been convened by the Lord Mayor for Wednesday next, to consider a pro-position from a tory member of the town council, that the British parliament should assemble in Dublin every third year. This is one of the many curious signs of the times. Mr O'Connell finds tory rivals in the field of agitation. Mr Grey Porter, the high sheriff of the orange county of Fermanagh, has opened the way for another movement, which may be called tory federalism. Meantime, the repeal movement is daily obtaining new auxiliaries; in fact, the ministry have no party in Ireland, and there is no section of the population, high or low, bound to the present government by the ties of sympathy or interest.—Chronicle.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS ACT.—The following pro-test of the Roman catholic clergy against this test of the Roman catholic clergy against this measure, passed during the last session of parliament, has been published. It is signed by the catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and the Bishops of Achonry, Ferns, Raphoe, Kerry, Kilmacduagh, Ardagh, Meath, Elphin, Clonfert, Waterford, Killala, Clogher, Galway. In addition, there are attached to this important document the signatures of between the signatures of between the signatures. tween five and six hundred Roman catholic clergy-men; and it is stated that a supplemental list is in

course of signature:—
"We, the undersigned archbishop, bishops, and priests of the Roman catholic church in Ireland, having priests of the Roman catholic church in Ireland, having studied with attention the provisions of the act of Charitable Bequests, take the earliest opportunity which the unavoidable delay of consultation allowed us, to declare our conviction, that the measure is fraught with the worst consequences to religion, and, if carried into operation, will finally lead to the subjection of the Roman catholic church in Ireland to the temporal power.

"Instead of a concession, it is a new penal law of the old leaven, forbidding the dying sinner, in his most sincere moments—the time of his last sickness—to redeem his sins by the bequest of a single acre of landed property for any religious or charitable purpose in our communion.

perty for any religious or charitable purpose in our communion.

"It enacts that Roman catholics—perhaps bishops—should they be found to consent, shall be the persons to carry out the spirit, indeed the letter, of a penal clause in the late act of Catholic Emancipation, which excluded the religious orders throughout Great Britain from the benefits of that act, and against which the secular clergy, in a petition to parliament, solemnly protested.

"It provides for the nomination, by the Crown, of five persons professing the Roman catholic religion. They may be laymen who have neither practical religion nor faith to recommend them, and whose province shall be to judge of matters vitally connected with our doctrine and discipline. If bishops, they will be called on, in the exercise of their functions as commissioners, to interfere and pronounce in spiritual matters belonging to the jurisdiction of other bishops, which is a flagrant violation of the canons of our church. In cases within their own especial jurisdiction, they will have to decide, not in virtue of the inherent powers of their holy order, but by the license and authority of the Crown, which would be a virtual surrender of their sacred office and jurisdiction to the authority of the state.

"We have leave therefore most firmly but most re-

be a virtual surrender of their sacred office and jurisdiction to the authority of the state.

"We beg leave, therefore, most firmly, but most respectfully, to protest against a board so constructed, whether lay or ecclesiastical. If it is to be composed of laymen of state nomination, we must view it as a step towards the introduction of faithless and interested politicians to tamper with the independence of our church, for the purpose of forwarding the anti-catholic views of men in power, and of promoting their own personal interests. If the board is to be composed of hishors similarly appointed we must regard the novel personal interests. If the board is to be composed of bishops, similarly appointed, we must regard the novel project of selecting ministerial favourites from the hierarchy as most calculated, at once, to create divisions in our body, to the well-being of which union and harman the selection of mony are so essential; and to weaken, and finally de-stroy, the confidence of our faithful people, who, having expressed so much feverish anxiety at the mention of their clergy being pensioned, cannot fail of being alarmed at seeing them accept of places and patronage under the Crown.

"For these and other reasons, which could not be crowded into a short form of declaration, we protest against the act of charitable bequests, and declare our determination to oppose it by all legal and constitutional

means in our power.

A NEW ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY .- A most important step in the advance of railway extension in Ire-land, has been taken from the visit recently paid by the directors of the Great Western and the South Wales railways, to test the working of the atmospheric principle on the line now at work between Kingstown and Dalkey. This project has for its aim the connexion of the ports of Waterford, Wicklow, and Wexford, with Kingstown and Dublin, by means of an atmospheric railway; and the port of

Wexford with Fishguard harbour, in the south of England, by powerful steam boats.

Low Fares on Railways.—The following extract from the report of the directors of the Dublin and

Drogheda railway, read at the half-yearly meeting of the company held in Dublin, on Thursday week, furnishes the most remarkable evidence ever yet published of the effect of low fares in creating traffic It will be seen from this statement, that the maximum fare on the Dublin and Drogheda line is 14d. per mile; the medium 1d.; and the lowest 3-5ths of a penny; and that the result of these fares is, that the number of passengers proceeding from or to Dublin on this line, is 200 more each day than the number proceeding from or to London by the great northern route, the London and Birmingham, from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland:

"In referring to the subject of the traffic which has passed over the line since its opening, it may be interesting to the shareholders to compare the actual present results with the estimate which

passed over the line since its opening, it may be interesting to the shareholders to compare the actual present results with the estimate which was set forth in the report of 1839 as available for the line on its opening. It was there stated, that the number of passengers which might be expected, from the numbers then traveling on the different roads, was 640,536 annually, or 12,318 per week; while up to the present time, the number actually carried amounts to a weekly average of 17,085, being nearly 5,000 passengers per week of an increase, or about 40 per cent.; and being also 200 passengers per day more than the average number carried by the London and Birmingham Railway Company. Acting on the principles which there can be no doubt will tend in the greatest degree to develop the traffic which will be ultimately available for the railway, your directors have fixed a scale of charges for passengers, which, on the whole, they believe to be lower than any other railway, at home or abroad. They are of opinion that such a policy, particularly for this country, will be most for the interest of such undertakings, and they have every confidence as to the result in the present instance. The rate of fares per mile as now fixed, is 14d. for first class, 1d. for second, and 3-5ths of 1d. for third class passengers."

SCOTLAND.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS IN GLASGOW. (From a Correspondent of the Glasgow Examiner.)

The readers of the Glasgow Examiner will have heard of a singular sect of people, known by the name of "Mormons," or "latter-day saints." The founder of this sect was one Joseph Smith, an American, whose foul murder by an American mob has lately been recorded in our newspapers. From all I can glean, he seems to have been an extraordinary impostor. Declaring himself inspired by God to gather the faithful "in these latter days," he produced certain plates purporting to be a revelation from heaven, the translation of which constitutes the Book of Mormon, in which the principles and laws of this new fraud are to be found. The latterday saints believe in the fall of man—in the redemption of the model have Christian and the production of the model have the redemption of the model have the production of tion of the world by Christ—and in the divinity of the Old and New Testaments. But they also believe that Joseph Smith was a prophet sent by God to prepare the world for the second coming of Christ. In America this sect has increased rapidly. In fact, in fourteen years the sect has risen from seven to two hundred thousand baptized members—their baptism being by immersion. Hearing that a branch of this sect was established in Glasgow, I attended baptism being by immersion. Hearing that a branch of this sect was established in Glasgow, I attended their meeting on Sunday last. It was held in a large room in the Trongate, capalle of seating about five hundred persons. On entering, I found but few persons assembled; but the number soon increased, until the room was well filled. Nearly every person was in mourning for the prophet. Many of the men were dressed in black clothes, as were some of the women and children, and the rest had their hats and bonnets trimmed with black ribbon or crape. As each person entered, he was greeted by the brethren, and a general shaking of hands took place, and a smart conversation, in loud tones, was kept up throughout the meeting. At the end of the room was a pulpit hung with black cloth, and in and around it were a few men who were spoken of as "priests," "elders," and "teachers." In the pulpit was a man named Cairns, from Nauvoo, in the United States, the great centre of the fraud. He was a "smart" looking man, with a countenance expressive of great earnestness. I learned from one of the brethren that this was a sort of "conference morning," to ascertain the state of the church in the Glasgow conference. Suddenly a man rose up, and moved that brother Cairns be appointed presithe Glasgow conference. Suddenly a man rose up, and moved that brother Cairns be appointed president for the day, which was put to a show of hands—both men and women voting—and declared to be carried. Another person was called to another office, the precise purport of which I could not hear. A prayer was then made, and a hymn sung, after which Cairns stood up and said:—

which Cairns stood up and said:—
"You are met this morning to receive a report from
the churches represented in the Glasgow conference.
We want to understand the exact number and 'standing
of the saints.' We want to know what effect the murder of our beloved prophet has had upon the saints, and
upon the world round about. Be brief, and to the
point, and don't bermonise, but give us facts."

He then called upon a number of delegates, who
reported as follows:—

reported as follows: Churches. No. of mem. | Churches. No. of mem. Glasgow431
Paisley84
Johnstone38 Kilmarnock 61 A place (name not ascertained) 39
Pollokshaws 69 Tolleross 57 Greenock 72 Bonhill 29 Irvine 20 Kilbirnie 64 Dalry 6
I was amazed at the extent to which this impos Kilbirnie 64

ture has spread in religious and intelligent Scotland, for the majority of these delegates appeared madly zealous. The numbers given above were stated sometimes to include, and at other times to exclude,

priests, deacons, and teachers; and it was stated that a conference of other "churches" assembled at Edinburgh, The delegate from Kilbirnie said "that the saints at Kilbirnie shed tears of sorrow when they heard of the murder of their beloved prophet; they heard of the murder of their beloved prophet; but they took it as a testimony that his work was of God." Another delegate said, that "many saints in this place would willingly have taken a bayonet to defend the prophet, and they were quite ready now to revenge his death." Cairns: "Oh, God will do that, brother." The delegate: "Yes, but I should think he will use men as his instruments."

The delegate from Campsie appeared to stumble in his faith. He said—

in his faith. He said—
"I must confess that, with us, there were those who hardly expected the prophet would die. We didn't believe it at first; for we expected he would live to lead on the people of God, and perhaps to be president of America. But, as I said to them, may be the prophet had done wrong. However, after a little they became reconciled, and thought it was all right; still many of them think that perhaps God will bring him to life again. Which may God grant. Amen!"

Whereupon the meeting cried out "Amen!"
The people who composed this meeting seemed

The people who composed this meeting seemed decent and orderly people; and it is only to be regretted that any of our countrymen should be so

easily deluded.

Towards the close Cairns read a letter, which, he said, was from a postmaster who lived about 105 miles from Nauvoo, giving an account of Smith's death. It also stated that Smith knew he was about to die! for he called the church together, and appointed a successor, and fifteen days before his death he gave orders to have a vault finished that had been standing for some time in a half-built state; and he had it nicely white-washed, and gates hung upon it, so that it might be ready for him! And this the Glasgow latter-day saints appeared seager enough to swallow.

Miscellaneous.

MISERIES OF A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.-What a life is that of a newspaper editor! How numerous —how varied—how onerous his duties! He must —how varied—how onerous his duties! He must have under his eyes all events, of all different kinds, that have passed, that are passing, or that are expected to pass in every quarter of the globe. He must have his attention concentrated at one and the same time, on the weather—on the crops—on agriculture—on markets—on accidents—offences—crimes—shipwrecks—railways—on births—deaths—marriages—courts of law—police-offices—the state of the church and the state of the stocks—the proceedings of politicians and the proceedings of the swell mob—the blowing up of steam-boats and the blowing down of chimnies. There is nothing, in short, too great to come under his actice, or too small to elude his grasp. Regularly, and day by day, is he under the necessity of ferreting out, and chronicling for the benefit of his fellow-beings, all and sundry the transactions of this lower world; from the fall of a leaf to the fall of a kingdom—from the lopping off of a limb to a full, true, and particular account of the last bloody murder. But not only is this unfortunate individual supposed to see everything, but likewise to know everything, and to be able to do everything. He is understood to be well informed upon, and able to answer all sorts of questions upon, all sorts of subjects; on law—on political economy—on history—on statistics—on arithmetic—on algebra—on mathematics—on geology—on theology—on mythology—on chronology—on chrononhotonthology. By the public at large he is regarded as a sort of "standing counsel" in all cases of difficulty. If a man wants to know the date of any historical event; what does he do? He writes to the editor. Has he any doubt about the authenticity of any particular piece of civil, religious, or philanthropic intelligence; what does he do? He writes to the editor. Does he want to know how Mr So and So, the parliament-man, voted on such and such a question—when it was—why it was—and under what have under his eyes all events, of all different kinds, the parliament-man, voted on such and such a question—when it was—why it was—and under what circumstances it was that he so voted; what does he do? Why he writes to the editor, as a matter of course. To whom else would he, under any circumcourse. To whom else would he, under any circumstances, ever so much as dream of making application? We have said that this unfortunate personage is supposed to see everything, to know everything, and to be able to do everything. But there is yet another call upon him, and that, perhaps, of a harder kind than all the three put together. Like the man that carried the donkey, he is under the necessity of pleasing everybody. We put it to our intelligent and dearly-beloved Caledonian cousins, whether it does not consist with their knowledge that always tha does not consist with their knowledge that almost every man, without exception, who takes up a newspaper, expects that paper to be written solely and exclusively for himself. It is to be his paper, and his alone. He expects to find in it everything which he wants. He is displeased if it contains anything else, or of a different character than what he requires. The ancient maiden lady who complains that there are in the newspapers such dull things as grain marshows, and cures for the caterpillar, never once thinks that the editor may have among his subscribers some few hundreds of six-feet farmers, to whom such information may be of the most ma-terial consequence; nor does the farmer who finds fault with the gossip that he sees about the great vulgar and the small, ever consider that, to the antiquated mademoiselle these are the only tit-bits of the affair. The public-house reader, who finds fault with the love stories, and the poetry, and the other little sentimentalities in a newspaper, remembers not that to a large class of juveniles of both sexes, from fifteen to five and twenty, such things are almost the only ones about which they may care one straw; nor does it ever come into the mind of the love-lorn

maidens, or the smart young gentlemen, who turn up their noses at the vulgarity and commonplace of the police intelligence, that, without such things, to the public-house reader a newspaper would be a body without a soul. The father of a family, who complains of the scandal and the tittle-tattle, and many other little odds and ends that must occasionally be brought before the public, forgets that such things form the staple of the reading of grim old bachelors; nor do the sinful fraternity last mentioned, who find fault with the moral paragraphs, and the notices of sermons, and the reports of religious societies, which occasionally appear on the broad sheet, call to their recollection that, in the eyes of many persons, such things are the very gems of a journal. In short, the reader of a newspaper. In short, the reader of a newspaper, through some most unaccountable fatality, for the time forgets that there is, in rerum natura, any other being than himself. He is an exclusive—a monopolist—alone in his glory—the only living, sentient, existent being, on the face of this fair and newspaper-reading world. Reader! Have you yet fixed upon reading world. Reader! Have you yet fixed upon a profession? If not, never once think of becoming an editor. Beg-take the pack-keep lodgers-take up a school—set up a mangle—take in washing— perform the "stamp" duty on Scotch linen—for humanity's sake, and especially for your own, do anything rather than become a newspaper editor.— Glasgow National.

THE MODERN EGYPTIANS.—In Mrs Poole's enter-taining "Englishwoman in Egypt," forming one of Knight's Weekly Volumes, we find the following sad description of the inhabitants of Alexandria:—

But I must tell you of the people; for there appeared to my first view none but dignified grandees, in every variety of costume, and miserable beggars, so closely assembled in the narrow streets, that it seemed as though they had congregated on the occasion of some public festival. On examining more closely, however, I found many gradations in the style of dress of the middle and higher classes; but the manner of the Eastern (even that of the well-clothed servant) is so distinguished, and their carriage is so superior, that a European glancing for the first time at their picturesque costume, and observing their general bearing, may be perfectly at a loss as to what may be their position in society.

perfectly at a loss as to what may be their position in society.

"I believe that I have already seen persons of almost every country bordering on the Mediterranean, and I can convey but a very imperfect idea of such a scene. The contrast between the rich and gaudy habits of the higher classes, and the wretched clothing of the barefooted poor, while many children of a large growth are perfectly in a state of nudity, produced a most remarkable effect. The number of persons nearly or entirely blind, and especially the aged blind, affected us exceedingly, but we rejoiced in the evident consideration they received from all who had occasion to make room for them to pass. I should imagine that all who have received from all who had occasion to make room for them to pass. I should imagine that all who have visited this country have remarked the decided respect which is shown to those who are superior in years; and that this respect is naturally rendered to the beggar as well as to the prince. In fact, the people are educated in the belief that there is honour in the "hoary head," and this glorious sentiment strengthens with their strength, and beautifully influences their conduct.

"Many of the poor little infants called forth painfully my sympathy: their heads drooped languidly; and their listless, emaciated limbs showed too plainly that their listless, emaciated limbs showed too plainly that their little race was nearly run; while the evident tenderness of their mothers made me grieved to think what they might be called on to endure. You will naturally infer that I expect few children to pass the season of infancy, and you will conclude justly; for I cannot look at these little creatures, and suppose that they will survive what is here the most trying time, the season of dentition. I may have been unfortunate; for among the numerous infants we have passed, I have only seen two who were able to hold their heads in an erect position, and, indeed, of those past infancy, most were very wretcheddeed, of those past infancy, most were very wretched-looking children. Over their dark complexions there is a white leprous hue, and they have a quiet melancholy manner, and an air of patient endurance, which affected

"It is sad to see the evident extreme poverty of the lower orders; and the idle, lounging manner of the working class surprised me: and yet when called on to labour, I am informed that no people work so heartily, and so patiently. I rather think they are very like their good camels in disposition, with the exception that the latter scold often if an attempt be made to overload them, and in some cases will not rise from their knees. them, and in some cases will not rise from their knees until relieved of part of their burden, while the Arabs really suffer themselves to be built up with loads as though they had no more sense of oppression than a truck or a wheelbarrow. The Arab groom, too, will run by the side of his master's horse for as many hours as he uires his attendance without a murmur. The physirequires his attenuance with the second strength of these people is most extraordinary, cal strength of the during the or rei moval of our luggage from the boat."

EXTRAORDINARY WILL .- A short time since, the will of a John Hedges, Esq., was proved in Doctors' Commons. The following is a verbatim copy of this extraordinary, and, we believe, unparalleled document:-

"The fifth day of May, Being airy and gay, And to hyp not inclined, But of vigorous mind, And my body in health, I'll dispose of my wealth, And all I'm to have On this side the grave, To some one or other, And I think to my brother, Because I foresaw, That my brethren-in-law, If I did not take care, Would come in for their

share, Which I nowise intended Till their manners are mended,

And of that, God knows, there's no sign. I do therefore enjoin, And do strictly command Of which witness my

hand, That nought I have got, Be brought into hotchpot; And I give and devise, As much as in me lies. To the son of my mother, My own dear brother, To have and to hold All my silver and gold, As the affectionate pledges Of his brother—

JOHN HEDGES.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

The bride of the Ojibbeway Indian has returned to the parental roof. The "happy couple" could not live comfortably together.

Mr Oakley, a London upholsterer, having obtained a pair of pistols which had formerly belonged to Louis XIV., presented them to Louis Philippe. The King of the French, in return, has presented to Mr Oakley a splendid silver tea service. The upholsterer has the best of the bargain.

On and after the 1st of October, the fares on the London and Birmingham railway will be reduced as follows:—1st class, from 30s. to 27s.; 2nd class, from 20s. to 18s.; and 3rd class, from 14s. to 9s. 5d., this latter charge being exactly at the rate of one penny a mile.

the metropolis over 9 per cent. of the whole population are domestic servants, and over 4 per cent. persons of independent means.

THE ADVANTAGE OF LONG HAIR. — "No one would take you for what you are," said an oldfashicned gentleman, a day or two ago, to a dandy who had more hair than brains. "Why?" was immediately asked. "Because they can't see your

At Liverpool assizes, on the 28th ult., in "Duckworth v. Johnson," the plaintiff recovered £37 1s., for brandy supplied to the "free and independent electors" of Blackburn.

The total increase in the receipts of twenty of the principal railways in the United Kingdom for the ten weeks ending September 7, compared with the corresponding ten weeks of the year 1843, is £150,435.

According to Brand's Journal, apples may be kept the whole year round by being immersed in corn, which receives no injury from their contact.

The Chelmsford Chronicle states that a Mr Mans-

field, of Debden, a second Daniel Lambert, is about to exhibit in London. He weighs 33 stone 10 lb, and six men can button comfortably in his coat.

With instruments of moderate power, provided with dark glasses, a cluster of dark spots, sur-rounded with luminous borders, may now be seen traveling towards the sun's centre.

At a Sunday school examination, a few days ago, a little girl being asked by her catechiser, "What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" innocently replied, "Please, sir, the baby."

A CLERGYMAN PAYING "SMART" MONEY.—The

somewhat 'novel event of a clergyman paying "smart," occurred at the Leeds court house the other day. The reverend recruit came from Lin-coln, and had enlisted into the 36th regiment. n Free Press.

A Good Example.—The workmen in the employment of Mr R. T. Sturges, of Lichfield street, Birmingham, have set on foot a subscription among themselves, for raising a fund to supply the artisans of Birmingham with public baths, and also with public gardens or parks, if the latter can be accomplished. This is the proper end at which to make a beginning.

Taking Long Credit.—A short time ago a person residing at Chelmsford, more ingenious than scrupulous, paid a tradesman for some goods by a bill at two months; but on presenting it at the expiration of that period, the holder found it was drawn payable two months after death, instead of

YANKEE DOCTORS .- Let Sir James Graham's Medical bill come into operation, and doctors will spring up amongst us as they do in America. "Do you know what your doctor was two years ago?" asked a Yankee not six months since of an Englishman in Boston. "Do you know, stranger, what he was?"
"No." "Well, then, he was only a bookbinder,
I guess." At this news the Englishman's jaw fell, and he returned silent thanks that this bookbinder

doctor had not put him in boards.—Punch.

In a letter to the "Quarterly Journal of Agricul-In a letter to the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," the Earl of Essex says he has found the spirit of turpentine, about half-a-pint at a dose, an effectual remedy for distemper in cattle. Half-a-pint is the smallest, and a pint the largest dose, to be given every three or four days.

The British and French courts are paying each other compliments. Prince Albert has sent the King of the French divers baskets of grouse (which, however, the custom house in France has seized) and Louis Philippe sends "almost every day," says the Constitutionnel, "cargoes of peaches, Fontainbleau grapes, and pears, from the gardens of the civil list,"
to the Queen of England.

passed over the York and North Midland line up-wards of twenty cheap excursion trains from Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, and other places in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to York and Hull, containing

upwards of 60,000 passengers.
At Stanton-under-Bardon, Leicestershire, last week, a farmer found a wasps' nest in the roof of his house, and placed it, wasps and all, into a sack, intending to throw the whole into a pond. Some prowling thieves, seeing the sack at the door, ran off with it and carried it home. It was there emptied, to ascertain the nature of the booty. The thieves were not in suspense. The liberated wasps flew about their ears, and (constituting themselves judge, jury, and executioner), inflicted condign punishment on the offenders.

GIFTS TO EDITORS.—It is a pleasant thing to be an editor of a newspaper in America; there a man's labours are appreciated and rewarded. Witness the following acknowledgment which appears in the Arcadian Register:—We return our thanks to the ladies for the beautiful wreath of luscious cherries sent us yesterday. The fair donnas might have sent us their names."—A "beautiful wreath of luscious cherries!" Sensible young ladies! Happy editor!!!

Religious Intelligence.

NEATH, GLAMORGAN.—Mr S. W. Stone, A.B., has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church meeting in the new English baptist chapel, to become their pastor, and has entered on his duties.

JUBILEE OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. In connexion with this event, there were special services in the metropolis on Sunday and during the services in the metropolis on Sunday and during the week. Mr James Parsons, of York, the venerable Mr Jay, of Bath, and Dr Raffles, of Liverpool, preached the sermons; and Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart, treasurer of the society, presides at the public meeting in Exeter hall this day. Special collections are to be made in all the chapels connected with the resist to result the resist to respect to the service of the servi with the society, to recruit the exhausted funds, and

for the following objects:—
First—To enable the society to enlarge and prosecute its missions more vigorously, especially in the populous regions of the East. Secondly—To extend the blessings of Christian edu-

cation among the young in heathen countries.

Thirdly—To raise up a well-educated native ministry.

Fourthly—To augment the funds for widows and or-

phans, thereby relieving the society from the painful necessity of making repeated appeals to the public for individual cases. And,

Fifthly—To place the funds of the society in such a state as shall enable the directors to meet the current expenses of the society without embarrassment, thereby sustaining the high commercial value of bills drawn on the society by its agents, and giving confidence to the whole body of its friends in every part of the world.

The following brief summary is given in an address just put forth by the secretaries of the London Missionary society:—"The society has sent out, from the period of its commencement, upwards of four hundred missionaries, exclusive of their wives and families, and exclusive also of about fifty medical missionaries, printers, artisans, and schoolmasters. There are now a hundred and seventy missionaries in the field, having under their charge a hundred and thirty-one native churches. There are nearly five hundred native teachers employed. The expenditure of the society has averaged, for the last nine years, £80,000 per annum."

LEEDS.—On Thursday, September 12, Mr Hughes Morgan, of Airedale college, was set apart to the pastorate over the church and congregation worshiping in Marshall Street chapel, Leeds. Mr Thomas Scales read the scriptures and offered prayer. Richard Winter Hamilton, LL.D., D.D., in a clear and eloquent address, explained the principles of a self-regulating Christian church, and asked the usual regulating Christian church, and asked the usual questions. The ordination prayer was offered by Mr D. Morgan, Llanvyllin, the young minister's father. A solemn, powerful, and affectionate charge was delivered by Mr S. Bowen, of Macclesfield. In the evening a discourse, full of pathos and devout sentiments, was preached to the people, by Mr John Ely. The following ministers assisted in the services:—Messrs Hudswell, Martin, Morris, Jones, Bowman, and Brown; and Messrs Lewis, Robinson, and Harris, of Airedale college. Between thirty and forty ministers were present on the occasion. and forty ministers were present on the occasion. The ministers and friends dined together; after which the Leeds ministers, as usual one in mind and spirit, affectionately welcomed Mr Morgan among them.

ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.—On Lord's day, the 15th of September, this second congregational charel was opened for public worship. Dr Alliot, the 15th of September, this second congregational chapel was opened for public worship. Dr Alliot, of York Road chapel, London, preached in the morning; and Mr T. Adkins, of Above Bar chapel, in the evening. Both services were crowded, and the collections towards the purchase of the premises, liberal. The building which is now appropriated for the celebration of divine service is capable of accommodating 600 hearers, and was, until six weeks ago, the South Hants infirmary, having been concommodating 600 hearers, and was, until six weeks ago, the South Hants infirmary, having been converted into a temporary chapel, as the beginning of a new cause in this very destitute neighbourhood. The origin of this interest is to be traced to the greatly increased wants of the town as to religious ordinances, and the impossibility of making further provision in the chapel Above Bar. The population of St Mary's parish, in which Albion chapel is situated, is upwards of 17,000, and provided with three places of worship—viz., the parish church, a penitentiary chapel, and a small primitive methodist meeting. The total number of sittings is only 2,000, leaving 15,000 souls without the means of religious leaving 15,000 souls without the means of religious instruction in their own locality-a state of destitution not, perhaps, exceeded in any part of the kingdom. The committee are now exerting themselves in the obtaining of additional subscriptions towards a capacious new edifice, with school rooms and offices attached, which it is proposed to erect as soon as one half the estimated amount of cost is subscribed. They confidently rely on the liberality of their fellow-Christians, throughout the land, to aid them in wiping away the long reproach which has rested on the religious community of Southampton. The committee feel pleasure in announcing the promise of ministerial service from several eminent London pastors, and others in their own county. In addition to the encouraging public services on the day of opening, the Sunday school was commenced with upwards of sixty children.

Uxbridge.—The ordination of Mr J. Y. Holloway, over the baptist church in this town, took place on Wednesday, September 11. Mr J. George, of Harlington, stated the nature of a gospel church and put the usual questions. Mr T. Griffin, of Reading, gave the charge to the minister, from these words—"A good soldier of Jesus Christ." Mr J. Hull, of Watford, preached to the people in the evening. Messrs Stanger, Roadnight, and Holloway took part in the services.

SIMPATHY FOR IRELAND.—WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.
—On Sunday last, Mr I. D. Smith, of Newry, now on a visit to this country to advocate the claims of the "Congregational Union of Ireland," preached three sermons; at the tabernacle in the morning and evening, and in the independent chapel in the afternoon. At the conclusion of his eloquent discourses he introduced the subject of his mission, briefly, but earnestly and affectionately, pointing out the wants and woes, spiritually considered, of our sister island, and her claims on our support. On Monday evening Mr S. delivered an interesting lecture in the new British school rooms, to a most numerous and respectable audience. (The independent chapel was kindly opened, but was not large enough for the concourse of people.) The lecturer showed the deplorable condition of the mass of Ireland's population—proved, from its own documents, the unchangeable spirit of the Romish church as an enemy changeable spirit of the Roman church as an enemy to gospel light and mental freedom—showed the entire practicability of effectively and universally proclaiming the saving truths of the gospel to the Irish—and convincingly demonstrated, that by neglecting our Lord's own missionary code, to "begin at Jerusalem" in our efforts to advance His cause, we had left at our own doors a power now energetically employed to blast the fair fruit of our missionary labours abroad, as well as to hinder the progress of truth at home. Mr Smith interspersed his lecture with many interesting and striking anecdotes. The "Congregational Union of Ireland" is an association of churches in that country for the spread of primitive Christianity by the preaching of the simple truths of the gospel. It commends itself to the sympathy of Christians in this country generally, and congregative little spread of the sympathy of Christians in this country generally, and congregationalists especially, as an organisation on the spot, acquainted with the field and the people, and needing only the means to effect a great work for Ireland's regeneration. We understand Mr Smith has met with much encouragement in the various towns he has visited. At Wotton (although no collection had been announced, and another appeal is to be made in the immediate neighbourhood), upwards of £20 were handed to Mr Smith at the close of the lecture; and we feel assured that his approaching visits to Rodborough, Stroud, &c., will not be in vain.

PENYMAIN, MONMOUTHSHIRE. — On Wednesday, September 11, a new English independent chapel, at Penymain, near Newport, Monmouthshire, was opened for divine worship. Sermons were preached, in the morning by Messrs H. Davies, of Usk, and H. J. Bunn, of Abergavenny; in the afternoon, by Messrs T. Rees, of Chepstow, and J. Rees, of White Cross; and in the evening, by Messrs D. Evans, Pontrydyn, and J. Armitage, of Newnham. Messrs W. Gething, of Caerleon, and D. Lewis, of Lanwaply, preached on the previous evening. The congregations were large, and collections liberal. PENYWAIN, MONMOUTHSHIRE. - On Wednesday,

BIRTHS.

June 15, at Perambore, Madras, the wife of Mr W. PORTER, of the London Missionary society, of a son.

Sept. 18, at 18, South terrace, Alexander square, Brompton, Mrs T. Greenfield, of a son.

Sept. 18, at 18, South terrace, Alexander square, Brompton, Mrs T. Greenfield, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 10, at the baptist chapel, Chard, Mr James Strout, ironmonger, of London, to Emma, eldest daughter of Captain John Swain, Bridport, Dorset.

Sept. 12, at the baptist chapel, Sabden, by Mr D. Griffiths, of Acerington, Mr J. P. Griffiths, to Miss Refecca Foster, niece of George Foster, Esq., both of Sabden.

Sept. 13, at Great George street chapel, Liverpool, by Dr Raffies, D. S. Garrington, Esq., landing surveyor of her Majesty's customs, to Miss Gilliman, Falkner street.

Sept. 16, at Queen street chapel, Sheffield, by Mr H. G. Rhodes, Mr THOMAS RHODES, of Fullwood, to Miss Martha Willoos, second daughter of Mr Thomas Wilgos.

Sept. 16, in Trinity chapel, East India road, London, by Mr George Smith, Mr W. H. Turner, to Miss Ellen H. Jand, both of Poplar.

Sept. 17, at Brook street chapel, by Mr Wm Rooker, Moors, of Truro, druggist, eldest son of Mr William Mo Panny, second daughter of Mr John Pranss, of Tavistoci Sept. 17, at Hart's Lane chapel, Godalming, Surrey, by I. Porter, Mr J. Farmer, baptist minister, of Romsey, Han Deborah, second daughter of Mr Sislex, of Godalming.

was the first marriage celebrated in the chapel under the act.

Sept. 17, at the Independent chapel, Stonehouse, Plym

was the first marriage celebrated the set.

Sept. 17, at the Independent chapel, Stonehouse, Plym by Mr F. W. Heathcote, Mr Thomas Bell., Royal marine ELIZABETH FOREACRE, both of Stonehouse.

Sept. 18, at St Thomas's square, Hackney, by Dr Burder, Mr Thomas Jarroll, of London street, Norwich, youngest son of Mr Jarrold, of the same place, and of Grove farm, Dallinghoo, Suffolk, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Benjamin Smith, of ley house, Hackney, and of Norfolk lodge, South Mims.

Sept. 18, by Mr Edward Wilson, Mr William Gower, to Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr Delf, of Toperoft lodge, Norfolk.

lodge, Norfolk.

Sept. 19, at Rusholme Road chapel, Manchester, by Dr Halley, Mr B. Swain, to Elizabeth Makinson, second daughter of the late William Walker, Esq.

Sept. 20, at the Baptist chapel, Thrapston, by Mr B. C. Young, Mr William Randall, jun., of Wigsthorpe, farmer, to Anne, youngest daughter of Mr Edward W. Wickes, of Hill house school, Thrapston.

DEATHS. July 15, at Springfield, St John's, Jamaica, after a short illness, in the 50th year of his age, Mr RICHARD MERRICK, baptist missionary.

missionary.

Sept. 6, at Weston-super-Mare, awfully sudden, Mr SimMonos, minister of the gospel. He had been previously much
excited, dropped down in the street, and expired without speak-

septied, dropped down in the street, and expired without systems or moving.

Sept 15, at Dilton's Marsh, Westbury, Wilts, in the faith and hope of the gospel, Mr John Lansdowne, aged 88 years.

Sept. 18, at Woolwich, in the 25th year of his age, Mr William Francis Sharp, co-pastor with Mr W. Wilkins, Abingdon, Berks. His end was peace.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, after a long illness, Mr John Stirling, minister of the gospel, in his 39th year.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, September 20. BANKRUPTS.

ALDERSON, ISAAC, Warley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, Oct. 9, 23: solicitors, Messrs Jaques and Edwards, Ely place, London; Mr George Edwards, Halifax; and Mr Cronhelm, Leeds. BALL, JOHN, and BALL, WILLIAM, Langley, Cheshire, silk

manufacturers, Oct. 8, 53: solicitors, Messrs Meredith and Reeve, 8, New square, Lincoln's inn, London, and Mr William Parrott, Macclesfield.

Reeve, 8, New square, Lincoln's inn, London, and Mr William Parrott, Macclesfield.

BATES, FRANCIS, now or late of Shoreditch, linen draper, Oct. 11, Nov. 8: solicitor, Mr Moger, Paternoster row.

BURNETT, EDWARD, Riches court, Lime street, City, merchant, Sept. 28, Nov. 6: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, 59, Friday street, Cheapside.

COLLIER, WILLIAM, Cambridge, grocer, Oct. 10, Nov. 8: solicitors, Mr Ashurst, Cheapside, and Mr Hunt, Cambridge.

GRUNDY, JOHN, Ramsbottom, Lancashire, woolen manufacturer, Oct. 4, Nov. 5: solicitors, Messrs Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn fields, London, and Messrs T. A. and J. Grundy, Bury, Lancashire.

HIGHAM, JOHN, Liverpool, provision merchant, Sept. 30, Oct. 31: solicitors, Messrs Cornthwaite and Adams, Doctors' Commons, London, and Messrs Fisher and Stone, Liverpool.

MARSH, THOMAS, Canterbury, miller, Oct. 3, Nov. 7: solicitors, Mr George Smith, Southampton buildings, and Mr Robert Walker, Canterbury.

NICOLL, BENJAMIN, late of Moorgate street, City, but now of 7, Rufford's row, Islington, tailor, Oct. 11, Nov. 8: solicitor, Mr Samuel Fisher, Bucklersbury.

PATTERSON, ADAM, Liverpool, livery stable keeper, Oct. 4, 31; solicitors, Messrs Sharpe and Co., Bedford row, London.

SCOVELL, WILLIAM, jun., of Chilworth, Hampshire, brick maker, Sept. 26, Nov. 6: solicitor, Mr Paterson, 7, Bouverie street, Fleet street

SHOTTER, FRANCIS, Portsea, Hampshire, grocer, Oct. 10, Nov. 7: solicitor. Mr A. J. Barlis, Dawarshire, grocer, Oct. 10, Nov. 7: solicitor.

reet, Fleet street
Shotter, Francis, Portsea, Hampshire, grocer, Oct. 10, Nov.
solicitor, Mr A. J. Baylis, Devonshire square.

Scotch sequestrations.

Scotch sequestrations.

Campbell, John, Rae, Matthew, and Johnston, George, Glasgow, clothiers, Sept. 24, Oct. 15.

Charles, Robert, late of West street Works, Tradeston, but now of Glasgow, chemist, Sept. 26, Oct. 22.

Fraser, Alexander, and Fraser, Charles, Milntown, and Redcastle, Ross-shire, undertakers, Sept. 28, Oct. 26.

Rae, Francis, Glasgow, upholsterer, Sept. 24, Oct. 15.

Dividends.

Oct. 12, S. Younger, Great Tower street, merchant—Oct. 12, J. Adnum, Dorrington street, Clerkenwell, upholsterer—Oct. 12, J. L. Foster, Jewry street, Aldgate, harness maker—Oct. 12, J. L. Foster, Jewry street, Wood street, Cheapside, laceman—Oct. 12, G. Fendall, Woodstock street, Oxford street, butcher—Oct. 9, E. Mayo, Craven buildings, Drury lane, woolen draper—Oct. 11, W. Bull and F. Turner, Birmingham, printers—Oct. 11, J. Nicks, Warwick, carpenter—Oct. 11, W. Turton, Westbromwich, coal master—Oct. 11, J. Ward, Nottingham, tailor—Oct. 11, J. Bent, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer—Oct. 18, T. Evans, Denbigh, scrivener—Oct. 11, J. Whitley, Liverpool, money scrivener—Oct. 12, J. Hill, Wallasey, Cheshire, brewer—Oct. 24, R. Phillips, Exeter, chemist—Oct. 11, P. Walters and M. Llewellyn, Neath, Glamorganshire, timber merchants.

Tuesday, September 24th.

Tuesday, September 24th.

BANKEUFTS.

BOWEN, WILLIAM, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, grocer, Oct. 11, Nov. 5: solicitor, Mr Jarman, Bristol.

GIBBONS, HENRY, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, chemist, Oct. 3, Nov. 11: solicitors, Messrs Phillips and Bolton, Wolverhampton.

Oct. 3, Nov. 11: solicitors, Messrs Phillips and Bolton, Wolverhampton.

Mackenzie, Duncan John, 33, Chambers street, Minories, provision merchant, Oct. 8, Nov. 6: solicitors, Messrs Lawrence and Plews, 32, Bucklersbury.

Mearns, William Archibald, Acre lane, Clapham, ale brewer, October 8, November 6: solicitors, Messrs Fyson and Curling, 3, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

Monckman, Thomas Mosser, Bradford, Yorkshire, tobacconist, October 4, 28: solicitors, Messrs Wiglesworth and Co., Gray's inn, London, and Mr Barwick, Leeds.

Robinson, Peter, Warrington, Lancashire, bottle manufacturer, Oct. 14, Nov. 8: solicitors, Mr Thomas Oliver, 36, Old Jewry, London; and Mr David Evans, Liverpool.

SNEL, JOSEPH WILLIAM, formerly of Mount place, Mile Endroad, but now of Ramsgate, lodging-house keeper, Oct. 8, Nov. 6: solicitors, Mr G. Stephen, 4, Skinner place, Sise lane, Bucklersbury.

WILLERT, CONRAD ROSENSTERN, Church court, Clements lane, City, merchant, October 8, November 6: solicitor, Mr Alfred Jones, 15, Sise lane, Bucklersbury.

HERRIOT, JOHN, of Glasgow, wine merchant, September 30,

October 21.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, late of Muirhouse, but now of Canongate, Edinburgh, farmer, October 1, 22.

STEVENSON, ROBERT, late of Paisley, accountant, but now of Glasgow, general commission agent, September 30, October 21.

Olasgow, general commission agent, September 30, October 21.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 15, T. Thorpe, Chertsey, and elsewhere, plumber—Oct. 16, B. Brown, New Windsor, oilman—Oct. 22, S. Jevons, Lincoln, shoemaker—Oct. 4, E. Hilton and N. Walsh, Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper makers—Oct. 4, H. and E. Hilton, Over Darwen, Lancashire, bleachers—Oct. 16, J. Howarth, Rochdale, woolen manufacturer — Oct. 8, J. Bennett, Manchester, calico printer—Oct. 23, T. Slagg, Manchester, merchant—Oct. 17, T. Southern, Gloucester, grocer—Oct. 19, T. Hebblewhite, Liverpool, wine merchant—Oct. 17, J. Lindon, Plymouth, merchant—Oct. 17, F. Plank, Plymouth, perfumer.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The funds continue very firm, and consols are nearly at par; the amount of business transacted is, however, very trifling.

[Wed. | Thur. | Pri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues.

3 per cent. Consols	991	994	991	99;	993	991
Ditto for Account	991	997	99	100	991	99
3 per cents Reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 per cts. Reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-
New 34 per cent	1014		-	1014	1014	1014
Long Annuities	12	121	-	-	12	-
Bank Stock	204		207		201	-
India Stock		284		284	~~	284
Exchequer Bills			74pm	76pm	76pm	75pm
India Bonds	Asbu	94pm	asbu	Bobm	95pm	_

FOI	REIGN	FUNDS.	
Austrian	114	Mexican	36
Austrian	104	Peruvian	-
Brazilian	89	Portuguese 5 per centa	81
Buenos Ayres	36	Ditto 3 per cents	47
Columbian	144	Russian	118
Danish	89	Spanish Active	24
Dutch 24 per cents		Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 5 per cents	101	Ditto Deferred	13

RAILW	AY	SHARES.	
Birmingham and Derby	79	London & Birm. Shares	25
Birmingham & Gloucester 1	08	London and Brighton	47
Blackwall	7	London & Croydon Trunk	17
Bristol and Exeter	80	London and Greenwich	10
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	_	Ditto New	23
Eastern Counties	11	Manchester and Leeds	126
Edinburgh and Glasgow	66	Midland Counties	108
Grand Junction 2	194	Ditto Quarter Shares	-
Great North of England 1	22	North Midland	-
Great Western	47	Ditto New	_
		South Eastern and Dover	38
Ditto Fifths	26	South Western	77
London and Birmingham	818	Ditto New	11

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 23.

The arrivals of new English wheat during last week were very large, but the show of land-carriage samples to-day was only moderate; good runs were taken freely at fully last week's prices, but the inferior descriptions hung heavily on hand at the close of the market. Very little old English now appears, and on this account there was a little more inquiry for good and fine parcels of foreign, but any attempt to establish a small advance in price checks business at once.

There was a good deal of barley up during the week, and a good supply again to-day, the quality very various—from very coarse to very due: the sales have been slow at a further decline of 1s. per quarter on the best malting corn; the damp descriptions very unsaleable.

Of oats there were large arrivals, which have met a moderately good demand at last Monday's currency.

Beans are more difficult to sell, but not cheaper.

In peas no alteration.

1. 1.	1 1. 1.
Wheat, Red New 40 to 46	Malt, Ordinary 46 to 56
Fine 44 50	Pale 60 64
White 42 48	Rye 28 39
Fine 50 54	Peas, Hog 28 31
Flour, per sack 33 47	Maple 30 83
Barley 24 27	Boilers 32 35
Malting 30 36	Beans, Ticks 29 33
1. 1.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.
Beans, Pigeon 32 to 36	Wheat 20s. 0d.
Harrow 31 33	Barley 4 0
Oats, Feed 18 20	Oats 6 0
Fine 21 22	Rye 7 6
Poland 21 23	Beans 6 6
Potato 20 23	Peas 8 6
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE
SEP. 20.	SIX WEEKS.
Wheat 45s. 11d.	Wheat 48s.11d.
Barley 35 11	Barley 34 10
Oats 20 1	Oats 20 3
Rye 35 9	Rye 35 5
Beans 37 9	Beans 36 6
Peas 34 6	Peas 34 0

SEEDS.

With the exception of a rather important advance in the value of white mustardseed, and a small improvement in the demand for winter tares, no change deserving notice occurred in the

Linseed	per	gr	Clover	per	cwt.
English, sowing	52s. to	58s.	Cloyer English, red	-s. t	· -
Baltic, ditto		-	Ditto, white		
Ditto, crushing			Flemish, pale		
Medit. & Odessa	38	40	Ditto, fine		_
Hempseed, small	35	38	New Hamb., red		
Large		-	Ditto, fine		_
Canary, new		_	Old Hamb., red		
Extra	58	60	Ditto, fine		
Carraway, old	44	46	French, red		-
New			Ditto, white		
Ryegrass, English			Coriander	15	. 18
Scotch			Old		
Mustard					
Brown, new			English, new	237. t	o 254,
White			Linseed cakes		12.2
Trefoil		-	English 101.	10s. t	io 111.
Old		-	Foreign 6	J. 15s.	to 71.
Tares, new 5s. 6	d. to 6s	.0d.	Rapeseed cakes -	- to	-

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Sept. 23.

PROVISIONS, London, Sept. 23.

Since our last a change has occurred in the market for butter, a fair business done, and in consequence of a further rise of 4s. per cwt in the price of foreign, and stiffer advices from Ireland, holders were firm and not free sellers at an advance of 1s. on most kinds of Irish, and 2s. per cwt. on the finest quality. Prices current, Carlow, 74s. to 80s.; Waterford, 70s. to 75s.; Limerick, 74s. to 75s.; Cork, 75s. to 76s. per cwt landed, and at corresponding rates on board. Dutch, 90s. per cwt. A very satisfactory demand for singed bacon, at prices varying from 44s. to 53s., according to quality, &c. Bale middles in short supply, tierces in dull sale, prices 38s. to 44s. per cwt. Hams in sound condition wanted, other sorts difficult to sell. Lard steady in sale and price.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, Sept. 23.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, sept. 25.

HOPS at Worcester market on Saturday sold at 2s. to 3s. per cwt advance. Prices 6l. 6s. to 7l.; very choice, 7l. 5s. to 7l. 7s.; dnty, 17,000l. There is now a good supply of hops in the Borough, and but a limited demand, the merchants not having yet purchased to supply their travelers. Sussex pockets, 6l. 8s. to 6l. 15s.—choice higher; Wealds, 6l. 18s. to 7l. 10s. do; Mid Kent, 8l. to 10l. do; Farnhams, 10l. to 10l. 40s.; Yearling Sussex, 6l. to 6l. 6s.; do, Kent, 6l. 6s. to 6l. 16s.; duty, 130,000l

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 23.

HEADOF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Bearts. Sheep. Calves.

Friday 619 8,160 286

Monday 3,409 33,010 139

Newoate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Sept. 23.

Per Sibs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 3s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Inf. Mutton
Middling do 2 8 .. 2 10 Mid. ditto 2 10 .. 3 4

Prime large 3 0 .. 3 2 Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 8

Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6 Veal 3 6 .. 4 4

Large Pork 2 6 .. 3 4 Small Pork 3 6 .. 4 0

Lambs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 21 .- At per load of 36 trusses.

COTTON.

The market has been dull and depressed throughout the week, for although the demand for export has been good, the operations of the trade have been very limited; prices generally for American descriptions are id. per lb. lower, whilst Brazil and Egyptian have experienced a similar decline, and in some instances a reduction of id. per lb. has been submitted to. Speculators have taken 1,500 American, and exporters 2,400 American and 330 Surat; and the total sales are 23,600 bales.

Sales of combing wools have been rather quiet during the present week; the manufacturers having supplied their present wants by recent purchases. Prices are firm and stationary; and as the consumption is large and undiminished, it is expected that there will shortly be a renewed activity in purchases. The imports of wool into London last week were large, being 4,945 bales, of which 2,274 were from Sydney, 1,179 from Algoa Bay, 364 from Italy, 288 from Germany, 402 from Bombay, 350 from the Cape, 41 from South America, &c. The trade are anxiously awaiting the large public sales of colonial coming on next week.

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 23.

Stewart's, 22s. 9d.; Hetton's, 23s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 22s. 9d. Ships arrived this yeek, 363.

GROCERIES.—Tussday, September 24.

TEA.—1,016 packages Assam, offered in auction, were nearly all sold. Congou at 1s. to 1s. 7d., Souchong at 2s. to 3s., Pekoe 2s. 4d. to 3s. Id. per lb. The trade did not deal largely, as 10,000 packages will be sold to-morrow.

BUGAR.—150 hds Barbadoes, offered in auction, sold at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Good middling to fine yellow fetched 58s. to 62s. The trade bought, including the above sale, about 500 hds and tierces. Standard lumps sold slowly at 74s. 6d. to 75s., and brown grocery at 73s. 6d. to 74s. per cwt. 6,000 bags Bengal were brought to public sale, and were partly sold at lower rates; fine to very fine fetched 65s. to 69s.; low middling to good, 59s. to 62s.

BICE.—1,000 bags Bengal, offered in auction, were bought in at 12s. to 12s. 6d. for fine white quality, being above the value.

Adbertisements.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM, KENT.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEET-THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS of the above Institution will
be held on TUESDAY, the 29th OCTOBER, 1844, at the
CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD STREET,
FINSBURY, when FOUR CHILDREN will be ELECTED.
The Business of the Meeting to commence at ELEVEN, and
close at TWO o'clock precisely.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

1. GRIFFITH, ROBERT, aged 11 years. Oct. 29, 1843; son of
Rev. John Griffith, of Hawarden, Flintshire, who has three
children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 60l, per annum.—Third Application.

2. GEORGE, JOHN, aged 9 years, Oct. 12, 1843; son of Rev.
John George, of Dittisham, Devon, who has six children
maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 90l.
per annum.

maintained at his expense. Income not executing ber annum.

3. PRICE, NEWTON, aged 9 years, April 17, 1843; son of Rev. James Price, of Hømel Hempsted, Herts, who has six children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 1001, per annum.—Second Application.

4. DE VERDON, EDWARD THEO., aged 10 years, January 9, 1844; son of Rev. T. K. de Verdon, of Eitham, Kent, who has three children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 601, per annum.—Second Application.

5. BROMFIELD. EDWARD THOMAS, aged 11 years, August 31, 1844: son of Rev. Edward Bromfield, of Elstead, Surrey, who has four children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 901, per annum.—Second Application.

cation.

6. MARTIN, JOHN AUGUSTUS, aged 10 years, May 4, 1844; son of Rev. James Martin, of Whitewell, Herts, who has four children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 50% per annum.—Second Application.

7. PINKSTONE, ALBERT, aged 10 years, February 28, 1844; son of Rev. George Pinkstone, of North Petherton, Somerset, who has six children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 80%. per annum.—Second Application.

Income not exceeding 80l. per annum.—Second Application.

3. GRISBY, WILLIAM SAMUEL, aged 9 years, July 4, 1844; son of Rev. William Grisby, of Staplehurst, Kent, who has five children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 80l. per annum.

9. POWELL, THEO., aged 9 years, April 16, 1844; son of the late Rev. W. Powell, of Tisbury, Wilts, whose widow has two children maintained at her expense, and one son in the school. Income not exceeding 70l. per annum.

10. PALMER, WILLIAM W., aged 9 years, Sept. 12, 1844; son of Rev. W. Palmer, of Standon and Braughing, Herts, who has four children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 80l. per annum.

11. AMOS, CALVIN, aged 10 years, May 4, 1844; son of Rev. G. Amos, of Nassington, Northamptonshire, who has seven children maintained at his expense, and one son in the school. Income not exceeding 80l. per annum.

12. EDKINS, HENRY NATH., aged 9 years, May 18, 1844; son of the late Rev. T. Edkins, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, whose widow has six children maintained at herexpense. Income not exceeding 50l. per annum.

13. JENNINGS, HENRY, aged 9 years, June 29, 1844; son of Rev. G. Jennings, of Tadley, Hants, who has six children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 60l. per annum.

maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding 601.

per annum.

14. O'NEILL, WILLIAM, aged 10 years, June 16, 1844; son of
Rev. W. O'Neill, of Witheridge, Devon, who has seven
children maintained at his expense, and one son in the
school. Income not exceeding 1001, per annum.

N.B. The following Motion will be submitted to the Governors
by S. Morley, Esq.

"That the Votes of only the Two unsuccessful Candidates
who are highest on the Poll shall be carried to their credit at
the succeeding Election."

GEORGE ROSE. Secretary.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

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and St Andrew's Hall Plain, Norwich.
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By order of the board, THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

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